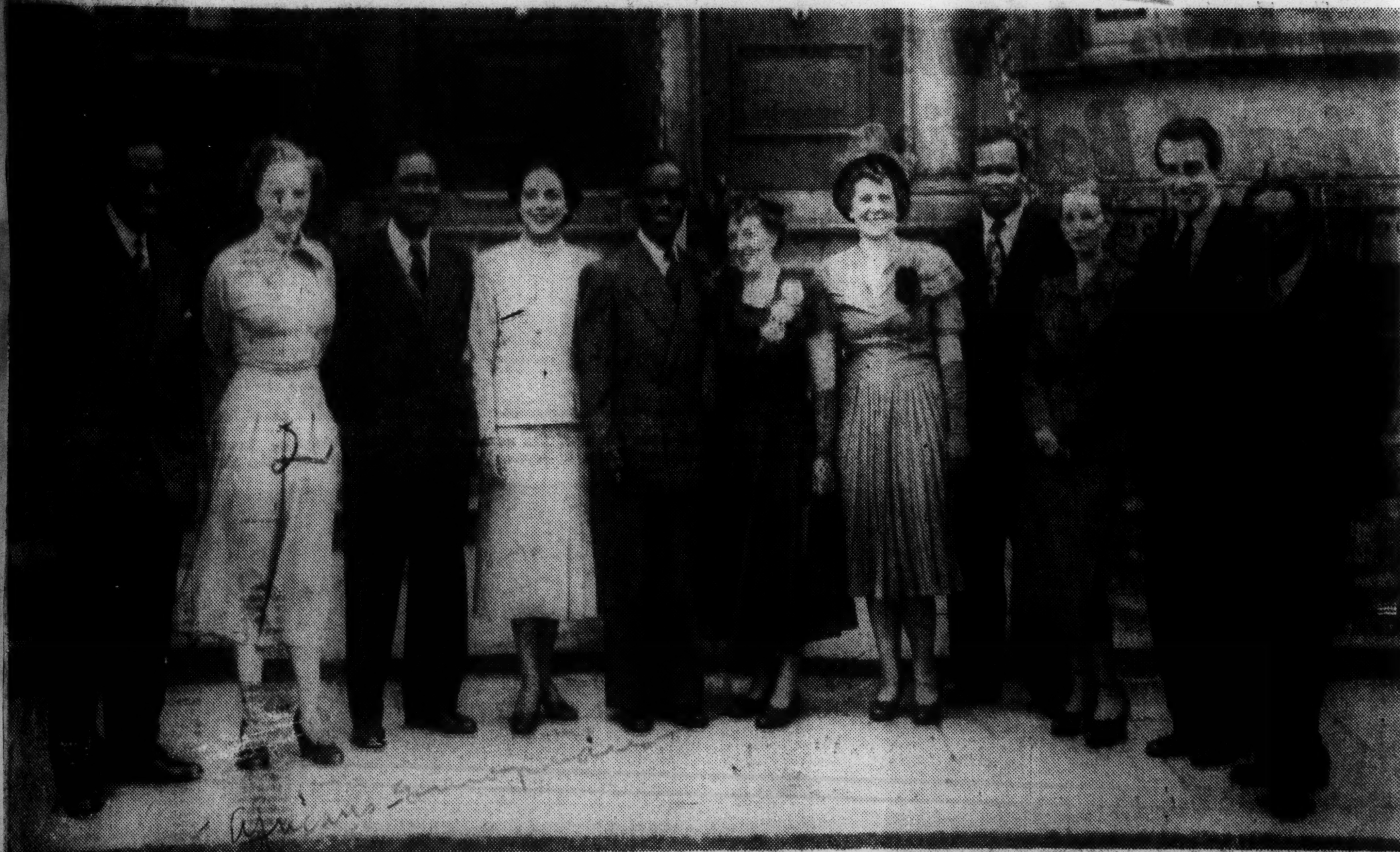


# **Wedding Of Another African Prince Attracts London's Smart International-Interracial Set**

*See pender Sat. 11-11-58 chip 242.*



**F**OLLOWING the trail blazed by Seretse Khama, youthful African prince, whose marriage sometime ago to Ruth Williams, English stenographer, created an international furore that resulted in his being forced into exile by the British government, another Gold Coast prince, Mensah, took as his bride recently the daughter of a Welsh coal miner, Miss Rita Rowlands.

The wedding in London was the occasion for the gathering

of several world-famous interracial couples. Flanked by two unnamed West African students, there are left to right: Ruth Khama, Seretse's wife who recently gave birth to a girl; Ben Annan, Gold Coast student studying law in London; Amer-

ican-born Hilda Simms, famous as "Anna" in the stage play "Anna Lucasta" now playing in London; the bridegroom, Prince Mensah, the bride, Rita, and her sister; Seretse Khama; Mrs. Annan, English wife of the African law student; Richard Angarola,

American-born Italian actor and husband of Hilda Simms, and an unidentified African student.

This group, according to reports, is the core of an intelligent, and gifted international-interracial colony that is steadily growing in London and Paris.



# Seretse Sees Prince Marry English Girl

By EDWARD SCOBIE

LONDON—One of the most distinguished weddings to take place at the Methodist Church here, was that of Prince Quao Tackie Tawiah Mensah and Mrs. Constance Shiela Lloyd.

Guests at the wedding were Seretse Khama and his London-born wife Ruth; Hilda Simms, star of the London production of "Anna Lucasta," and her husband, Richard Angarola, of Chicago.

Prince Mensah is the grandson of a former Paramount Chief of Ga. State, Gold Coast, and his bride, a widow, is the daughter of a miner. Both are 41 years old. A high official from the Colonial Office was present.

Speaking of his plans, Prince Mensah said: "I am expecting my second honours degree very soon now. Then we shall leave for Accra. I aim to set up a chain of stores in the Gold Coast dealing in textiles and other manufactured goods. The elders of my tribe gave me permission to marry Constance."

When asked how she felt about leaving England and being married to an African Prince, Mrs. Mensah, snuggling closer to her husband, smiled up at him and said: "I have absolutely no misgivings."



ALEX CITY WOMAN  
JAILED ON CHARGES  
OF MISCEGENATION

A 32 year-old blue-eyed blond white woman who police say first represented herself as a Negro, is lodged in the Lee County jail facing charges of miscegenation.

The woman, identified as Cloden Morris of Alex City, was arrested by Auburn police May 5 in the home of a Negro man identified as Richard Conte, also taken into custody.

This morning, the woman denied to a Daily News reporter that she told officers she was a Negro. She said she had been living in the house with Conte about a week before being picked up by officers. During that time she said, she was drinkily heavily. Cloden Morris said Conte told police he thought she was a Negro, because she told him she was. She denied even telling Conte she was colored and stated this morning he knew she was a white woman.

The woman was alone in Conte's house when the arrest was made. She said she had been living with him because he was buying her whiskey. Her case, along with Conte's

will probably be considered by the Grand Jury now in session. Co-habitation of whites and Negroes in Alabama is against the State law.

Opelika Daily News  
Tues. 5-9-50  
Opelika, Alabama





Acquanetta is pictured above wearing newest thing in sarongs—the "Acquarong"—in her first starring picture "Belle of New Orleans."

Baschuk, wealthy Russian-born importer whom the star said she married in Cuernavaca. In recent years the actress has defined her race as Aranhahoe Indian

Acquanetta, (nee Mildred Davenport) a Hollywood film star who was graduated from West Virginia State College, was recently denied alimony in a suit against Luciano

## Police Hatred Hearing Held

*Oct. 1-14-50*  
Persecuted for Mixed Marriage, Wife Says

OAKLAND, Calif. — Specific examples of pure police race hatred were placed in the record on Jan. 5 of a State Legislative Committee hearing on Oakland police conduct toward minority groups.

While city officials called to the stand for explanation displayed vague memories inconsistent

with cold facts of previous trial transcript, a Richmond housewife, to Richmond "where you belong," a Berkeley student and an Oakland steelworker told separate testimony of Miss Irma Brown, 20, but concrete details of police persecution based solely on color. Church secretary and University

In a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee on crime and correction conducted its second day of a three-day hearing, Mrs. William McFarland of Richmond appealed for a "permit" to allow her and her white husband to come into the City of Oakland without being "stopped by police and asked all sorts of insulting questions."

Like Deep South  
Describing herself as the mother of five sons and two stepchildren, Mrs. McFarland wrote that she and her husband had been stopped by police "many times" in

Oakland and told to "go back" to Richmond "where you belong." The committee also heard testimony of Miss Irma Brown, 20, a Berkeley student and an Oakland steelworker, told from the stand details of a near-fatal groin injury suffered a year ago from the kick of an Oakland police patrol wagon driver after he was arrested on Jan. 8, 1949, on a charge of drunk, of which he was later acquitted in a jury trial.

\$5,000,000 INVOLVED:

## Acquanetta's Divorce Case Set for Hearing

*Oct. 1-14-50*  
LOS ANGELES—In a divorce action to be heard Thursday morning, Jan. 12, in Department 8 of Superior Court, "Acquanetta," beautiful actress under contract to Monogram Pictures, will seek to end her marriage to wealthy European-born importer, Luciano Baschuk, who is assertedly worth \$5,000,000.

According to Superior Court records a restraining order has been issued forbidding Baschuk to either sell or in any way dispose of any part of the community property, an equitable distribution of which the wife is seeking. Charging mental cruelty, the 27-year-old actress alleges that

her wealthy husband who is now a Mexican citizen, was extremely cruel to her from the date of their marriage at Quanava, Mexico, March 7, 1946, up to the date of their separation, June 10, 1947.

### Seeks Custody of Son

The actress, who appeared as a native girl in many Tarzan pictures, is seeking the custody of the community property, alimony, and payment of her attorney's fees.

At the present time, Acquanetta is residing in Los Angeles, but friends and her attorneys have refused to divulge her whereabouts.

The beautiful woman worked for a time in various stage productions in the East before coming to Hollywood, where she gained fame as a member of the cast of the Tarzan series.





## Negro Discovers Wife Is White, Annuls Marriage

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (U.P.)—Leon G. Bryant, 24-year-old Negro musician, had his marriage annulled yesterday because he discovered his wife was white and not a Negro as she told him.

Bryant said he learned his wife, Jean Ann, was white when he saw her driver's license a week after they were married. He also discovered she was 35 and not 25 as she represented, he said.

## Actress Can't Prove Marriage, Drops Suit

LOS ANGELES—Prosecution of a suit for divorce brought by film actress Acquanetta, 27, against Luciano Baschuk, 49, millionaire Russian-born Mexican importer, was dropped here last week in Superior Judge Clarence L. Kincaid's court.

The actress, who had given her legal name as Burnu Acquanetta Baschuk, had asked for division of community property worth \$5,000,000 and for \$2,500 a month for her support and that of a son, Sergio, 3. She contended that she and Baschuk were married in Cuernavaca, Mex., March 7, 1946.

Baschuk, while admitting paternity of the child, denied that any marriage had taken place. When the case was called last week, Acquanetta's attorneys, A. S. Hahn and Saul Ross, conceded that they had been unable to find any record of the marriage. They said the actress had decided to drop the suit and continue supporting herself and her son.

**Drops Suit—**Burnu Acquanetta (Mildred Davenport of Philadelphia) last week dropped her divorce suit against Luciana Baschuk, Mexican millionaire importer, for the sake of her son, Sergio, 3, whom she charged is the child of the tycoon. He allegedly admitted fatherhood of the child but denied marriage to the beautiful actress.

## Freed From White Wife Who Passed

LOS ANGELES—Leon O. Bryant who thought he had married a Negro won an annulment from Jean Ann Bry-

ant last week on the grounds that she was actually white and had been passing for colored.

He filed suit in superior court here and charged that his wife had falsely represented herself to him as a Negro. He said he did not know until after his marriage that she was a white woman.

The couple was married in Yuma, Ariz., last December 1.



## Principals in 'Conduct' Case



LONNIE WARD



MARGARET ACKERMAN



MRS. JANET DENO



CELESTINE HAWLEY

*Afro-American* Jan. 24-50  
Margaret Ackerman and Lonnie Ward at top whose "lascivious conduct" indictment has become a cause célèbre in New Haven, Conn. Below are Janet Denov and Celestine Hawley.

## TWO Lawyers

## Given Boot

*Afro-American*  
Right to Socialize

Freely Major Issue

*But 24-50*  
POLICE RILED

Judge's Jurors' Bias  
Astounds Spectators

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Racial tension was stirred here last Friday when Judge Lehman Devlin of Common Pleas Court called a recess until Monday in the case of Miss Margaret Ackerman, 24, white, and Lonnie Ward, 29, charged under an 18th Century statute with "lascivious carriage."

The case opened Jan. 24 under vexing circumstances for the defendants when, in a parallel to recent developments in the "Trenton (N.J.) Six" case, their two out-of-State lawyers were denied the right to represent them.

They were Ralph E. Powe, colored, of Washington, and Louis Fleischer of New York, both associated with the Civil Rights Congress.

## Admitted Previously

The defense lawyers were previously admitted to participate in the case by another judge in the same court, and their names had appeared as counsel on several legal papers entered in the action.

Judge Devlin told Powe and Fleischer they could sit at the counsel table but he would not permit them to engage in active participation in the trial in his court.

He expressed the fear that if there was trouble he would not have jurisdiction over them.

The lawyers argued unsuccessfully that a judge has jurisdiction over anyone before his court.

## Political Overtones

Judge Devlin's repeated refusal to permit Mr. Powe and Mr. Fleischer to participate in the trial led to the retention of Marvin D. Karp, noted civil rights lawyer of Hartford, as co-counsel for the defense with James F. Rosen, local attorney.

Political overtones are apparent in the prosecution's resort to an

ancient law to convict Miss Ackerman when the alleged admission man, a former Yale University student where she received her master's degree, and Ward, a World War II veteran, both members of the Progressive Party.

The law dates back to pre-Revolutionary times, and was last tested in the State Supreme Court in 1789.

## History of Case

The case arose last May 1 (Sunday) when Miss Ackerman and Ward, who had been friends for some time, returned from a party about 1:30 a.m. to the house in which Miss Ackerman lived with two other young women, Mrs. Janet Denov, white, and Celestine Hawley, colored.

According to the defense, Miss Ackerman invited Ward to spend the night on a daybed in the living room. He had already gone to bed and Miss Ackerman was upstairs preparing to go to bed in her own room, when five policemen began pounding on the front and back doors and flashed lights into the windows.

Two police squad cars and a patrol wagon drove up to the house simultaneously. All four persons in the house were taken to the police station. Miss Hawley and Mrs. Denov, who had been asleep upstairs were booked on a charge of "idleness," which was later dismissed.

## Neighbors Deny Complaining

When the policemen clamored for admission they claimed that there had been a complaint of a disturbance, but neighbors have denied making any such complaint. The police records say simply, "colored man and three white women."

Another officer testified that when he entered Miss Ackerman's home she had on a robe which exposed portions of her breasts.

Still another said her body around the midriff was exposed.

## Officers' Testimony

Sgt. Raymond R. Coogan, admitted on Jan. 25 that the officers were sent to Miss Ackerman's home at 2:30 a.m., because of his personal feeling that such interracial association "obviously meant that there was some trouble there."

## Sexual Interlude Denied

At the police court trial, one of the arresting officers testified that Miss Ackerman and Ward both had admitted having had sexual relations that evening.

This was denied by both defendants and there was no corroborative testimony from any of the other officers who were in the

## Each Fined \$25

Miss Ackerman and Ward were fined \$25 each last June 20 in city court.

Under Connecticut law they then became entitled to a completely new trial before a jury in Common Pleas Court.

The defense appeal was based on the grounds that the first case was not adequately prepared.

## Prejudice in Court

Judge Devlin's prejudice and that of many members of the all-white jury was clearly evident to courtroom spectators during selection of the jury on Jan. 24 and 25.

Under questioning by Mr. Rosen, defense counsel, the prospective jurors, one after another, admitted being prejudiced against association between colored and white couples.

One of the prospective jurors, it is reliably reported, after denying under oath that he knew one of the officers involved, greeted him familiarly at the courtroom door saying, "I'm sorry, I did the best I could."

## Jurors Challenged

Others declared frankly that they would consider the defendants guilty until proven innocent.

Despite this bold exhibition of racial bias, Judge Devlin refused to dismiss the prospective jurors, forcing the defense to use its peremptory challenges.

## Prosecution Flayed

Liberal lawyers, ministers and vicil leaders of both races call the prosecution of Miss Ackerman and Ward "a serious threat to the right of colored and white people to associate and intermingle freely; a judicial attempt to perpetuate a jim-crow way of life here."

Some lawyers point out that Judge Devlin's arbitrary and wilful denial of the right of the two out-of-State lawyers to participate in the trial, nullifies a courtesy always extended even in the Deep South.



N. E. JURY DEFEATS BIGOTRY:

# Mixed Couple's Right to Socialize Upheld

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An attempt to use an 18th Century statute against a mixed couple was defeated here Wednesday, when an all-white jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Miss Margaret Ackerman, 24, white, and Lonnie Ward, 29, who had been charged with "lascivious carriage."

The verdict thus brought an end in his court. Thereupon, the accused pair retained Marvin D. Karp, noted civil rights lawyer of Hartford, and James F. Rosen of this city as their counsel. Right to Socialize at Stake The use of the pre-Revolutionary statute, the action of the judge who kept insisting that he feared racial upheaval and the outspoken prejudice of the prospective jurors all indicated that the real issue was the right of mixed couples or groups to socialize. Typical was the testimony of Sgt. Raymond R. Coogan, who told the court that the officers were sent to Miss Ackerman's home at 2:30 a.m. because of his personal feeling that such interracial association "obviously meant that there was some trouble there."

It was necessary for Judge Raymond J. Devlin to instruct them a second time. Dismissed for the night and warned not to discuss the case, the jurors began deliberating again on Wednesday at 10 a.m. The verdict was brought in at about noon.

Invited Him to Stay There Miss Ackerman and Mr. Ward, both members of the Progressive Party, had attended a party that Sunday night 10 months ago and returned about 1:30 a.m. to the house at 41 Winthrop Ave., where she lived with Miss Celestine Hawley and Mrs. Janet Denov, white.

Because of the lateness of the hour Miss Ackerman invited her companion, an old friend, to spend the night on the couch in the living room.

As If Riot Had Occurred He had retired and she was upstairs in her room preparing to go to bed when five policemen began banging on the front and back doors, as two squad cars and a police wagon drove up.

All four occupants of the house were taken to the police station. Miss Hawley and Mrs. Denov, who had been sound asleep, were with "idleness," a charge which was later dismissed.

Miss Ackerman and Ward were fined \$25 each in city court on June 20. Under Connecticut law, they then became entitled to a completely new jury trial in Common Pleas court.

Couldn't Have Chosen Attorneys That trial, which opened on Jan. 24, took on aspects of the famous "Trenton Six" case, when Judge Lehman Devlin decided arbitrarily that Civil Rights Congress attorneys Ralph E. Powe of Washington and Louis Fleischer of New York, white, could not represent the pair.

CITE HOME FOR NEGRO "FRIEND"

Stamford, Conn.—A white mother of a 20 months-old son, who allegedly deserted her fireman husband to live with a Negro, was sentenced along with her illicit sweetheart, to one year in the county jail on morals charges which had the whole community in a buzz.

Reported missing from her home two weeks ago, Mrs. Antoinette Toscano LoBuglio, 21 was allegedly found living in a husband and wife relationship with 27-year old Jewell W. Diggs. The missing woman's husband, City Fireman Dominick LoBuglio, had caused a search to be instituted.

Defender  
Sat. 9-23-50  
Chicago, Ill.





MRS. OLIVE J. PERRY  
... first and former



MRS. RUTH WEYAND-PERRY  
... second and present

### Would Halt Love Theft Suit

## Married 4 Months Ago, Perry Says; Files Injunction

(From Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—In a disclosure which added more flames to the legally kindled and long smouldering Perry-Weyand love triangle, NAACP official Leslie S. Perry revealed that he has been secretly wed for four months to Ruth Weyand, brilliant white National Labor Relations Board attorney.

The startling disclosure came in an injunction filed by Mr. Perry on Friday in District Court, in which he seeks to restrain his former wife, Mrs. Olive J. Perry, from continuing her \$50,000 alienation of affections suit against the white attorney.

In her suit filed Jan. 9, the first Mrs. Perry charges that the NLRB assistant general counsel stole her husband's affections, showered him with expensive gifts, made out her will to his benefit, and had a child, "Perry Weyand," by the NAACP official.

Breaking for the first time his

long silence which has been punctuated only by repeated "no comments," Mr. Perry said in the injunction that he and the reportedly wealthy woman lawyer were wed in Montreal, Canada, Sept. 26, 1949, by the Rev. Charles N. Leste, just a month after his former wife obtained a divorce in the Virgin Islands. He said that he and his present wife have been living together as man and wife, but declined upon inquiry to stipulate where in the city the interracial couple has taken up residence. Perry asserted in his complaint that in filing her love theft suit, Mrs. Olive Perry acted only with "a desire of revenge..." and sought with deliberate malice to utterly ruin both Perry and his present wife both socially and in their professional calling. His complaint further charged that Mrs. Perry's suit violates an agreement made on June 17, 1949, prior to the Virgin Islands divorce decree. Outlining the terms of this pact, which Perry told The Courier is "written",

the NAACP official said that he released "title and interest to property at 903 Emerson Ave., Atlantic City, N.J., and paid his former wife \$2,000 in cash and other good and valuable considerations." Mrs. Perry, in turn, "agreed among other things not to molest Perry by legal proceedings and further agreed not to take any action against nor to molest Ruth Weyand by legal proceedings or otherwise", the injunction asserts. By filing the alienation of affections suit, Perry said Mrs. Perry violated the pre-divorce agreement. His divorce was granted by Judge Herman E. Moore in the

District Court of the Virgin Islands, Division of St. Thomas and St. John at Charlotte Amalie on Aug. 10, 1949. According to Atty. Thurman Dodson, who with Atty. Lincoln Johnson is representing Mr. Perry, the first Mrs. Perry claimed incompatibility growing out of her husband's quarrelsomeness and in-law trouble.

John J. O'Brien, attorney for Mrs. Olive Perry, who has been the only principal in the tangled litigation not greeting press inquiries with "no comment" reports, admitted surprise at the wedding announcement, but hailed the Perry injunction as a strengthening of his client's allegations "that Ruth Weyand disrupted the Perry abode."

He continued his contention that his client was "coerced into obtaining the Virgin Islands decree by continued pressure from Perry. He said that Mrs. Perry was "ill of worry and fatigue when she obtained the divorce and so shocked and confused she did not know what she was doing" and that he will bring action to nullify the divorce on these grounds.

O'Brien announced plans to continue the oral hearings which were postponed last Saturday because

of the absence from the city of Samuel H. Jaffee, attorney for the second Mrs. Perry. Listed to appear at the initial hearing in addition to the principals were NLRB general counsel, Robert Denham; Herbert Glaser, chief of records of the NLRB; Mrs. Norma Coleman, and Mrs. Snowden, Perry's mother, with whom he reportedly is living at 1309 Twenty-second Street, N. W.

Center of the speculation in the case is the alleged Perry-Weyand baby which Mrs. Olive Perry has charged was born in September, 1948.

As the public wondered whether a child exists, and where the child is, if he does exist, O'Brien insisted that the baby is hidden here in Washington either at the Twenty-second Street address or at 4801 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., reported residence of Ruth Weyand Perry.

"If necessary, we'll take depositions in the Middlewest to get more information about the baby. 'There is one all right,' said Attorney O'Brien.

He claimed that Ruth Weyand might have given birth to a child in Chicago, Ill., or Dearborn, Mich., where he said she was transferred allegedly by the NLRB upon requesting the same.

Limiting his silence-breaking remarks chiefly to "off the record confidences," Perry continued a stone-wall silence to questions about the baby, and made no reference whatsoever to the child in his suit.

His lawyer, Dodson, however, asserted that his client "would deny Mrs. Perry's allegations regarding the child, but had had no occasion to do so in the injunction suit."

Filing of the Perry injunction was greeted in legal circles as a highly "irregular proceeding when filed to prevent prosecution of a civil suit," such as that brought by Mrs. Olive Perry. Attorney Dodson agreed that the proceeding is irregular but expressed strong optimism of the validity of his client's complaint, saying that there are established precedents which can be cited in his client's favor.



## Mrs. Perry Asks Voiding of Her Divorce Decree

Mrs. Olive J. Perry, of 2433 Ontario rd. n.w., asked District Court yesterday to declare void a divorce decree she obtained in the Virgin Islands last year from Leslie S. Perry, legislative representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Perry, who filed suit for a \$50,000 alienation of affections damages from Ruth Weyand, a National Labor Relations Board attorney, contends she was ill at the time of the Virgin Islands decree and that it was brought about because of the coercion of her husband.

Perry filed for an injunction to prevent Mrs. Perry from going through with her suit. Mrs. Perry's action yesterday was taken in opposition to the injunction suit.

## State Aide to Speak

Adrian S. Fisher, legal adviser to the State Department, will address the administrative law section of the District Bar Association at a luncheon at 12:30 p. m. today in the Annapolis Hotel. His subject will be "New Aspects of International Administrative Law."

# Ex Mrs. Perry Gets OK For Love Theft Suit

WASHINGTON—Barring an out of court settlement, Mrs. Ruth Weyand Perry will have to answer in District Court here a \$50,000 alienation of affections suit brought by Mrs. Olive Perry, divorced wife of Leslie Perry, administrative assistant in the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Edward Tamm has denied a motion by Perry which would prevent his first wife from suing the second Mrs. Perry, a National Labor Relations Board attorney. Judge Tamm authorized the divorced Mrs. Perry to proceed in her heart balm suit, holding that an agreement she had signed promising not to molest Perry did not govern her right to sue the present Mrs. Perry. No date has been set for the trial in the alienation suit itself.

In her suit, the first Mrs. Perry, a school teacher here, charged that Miss Weyand stole her husband's love, lavished him with expensive gifts and is the mother of a young son by Perry. Later it was revealed that Perry had married the blonde attorney following a divorce which his former wife obtained in the Virgin Islands last summer.

## White Wife Of Negro Loses N.L.R.B. Post

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Ruth Weyand, the white woman Government lawyer who married a Negro leader, has been dismissed from her National Labor Relations Board post "for the good of the service."

The office of N.L.R.B. General Counsel Robert N. Denham made the announcement today. It said her dismissal was effective March 30 and resulted from an investigation ordered by Denham.

There was no further explanation. Miss Weyand had no comment.

Miss Weyand, 39, was an assistant to Denham at the time of her marriage September 26 to Leslie S. Perry, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The marriage became known in January when Perry's former wife, Mrs. Olive J. Perry, filed a \$25,000 damage suit against Miss Weyand, charging alienation of affection. The suit is pending in District Court here.

## 'For Good of Service'

# Ruth Weyand, NLRB Lawyer, Who Married Negro, Is Fired

Ruth Weyand, the white NLRB trial lawyer who married a prominent Negro leader last September, was been fired "for the good of the service."

The wife of Leslie S. Perry, legislative representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, she was fired March 31 by the NLRB general counsel, Robert N. Denham.



Miss Weyand

Miss Weyand was the assistant general counsel of the NLRB in charge of Supreme Court litigation, and has been with the board since 1938.

Perry's former wife, Mrs. Olive J. Perry, has filed a \$25,000 alienation of affection suit against Miss Weyand. The suit is pending in District Court.

Denham was reported to feel that Miss Weyand's value to the board has been impaired by the publicity resulting from this suit, according to the United Press. NLRB spokesman declined to amplify the reasons for her dismissal, stating only that it had been ordered "for the good of the service."

Friends of Miss Weyand reported yesterday that the 39-year-old lawyer was planning to appeal her dismissal to the Civil Service Commission.

But CSC officials said that no such appeal had been received.

Neither Miss Weyand nor Perry would comment yesterday.



# White Woman Lawyer Sued By Negro As Husband Stealer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(AP)—A Negro woman filed suit in district court Monday charging a white woman Government attorney with alienating the affections of her Negro husband asking \$50,000 damages.

Olive J. Perry, Negro, brought the action against Ruth Weyand, assistant general counsel handling Supreme litigations for the National Labor Relations Board. Olive Perry identified herself in the suit as the wife of Leslie Perry, legislative representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

She described the defendant as "a single person of great wealth."

The complaint charged Miss Weyand committed adultery with Perry between July 1947 and last April. It said one child, named in the complaint as Perry Weyand, was born in the course of the alleged "illicit love affair."

Miss Weyand had no comment. Perry said his wife obtained a divorce in the Virgin Islands last August. He had "no comment whatsoever" on any other aspect of the case.

The Perry woman said she married Perry in July, 1935, and lived with him until April 24, 1949. On that date, she charged, she went to Miss Weyand's apartment and found her husband there.

She accused the defendant of "scheming" for four years to alienate Perry's affections, giving him an automobile and other gifts, and entertaining him in her apartment. She also charged that Ruth Weyand "executed her last will leaving all her estate" to Perry.

The Negro said that Miss Weyand ignored her pleas to "leave my husband alone because I am greatly in love with him."

NLRB records show Miss Weyand was born in Grinnell, Iowa. She received a degree from the University of Minnesota in 1930 and a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from the University of Chicago law school in 1932.

She practiced law for five years in Chicago before coming to the NLRB in 1938.

By RALPH MATTHEWS  
WASHINGTON

Just why did quiet, retiring Olive Perry, wife of Leslie Perry, NAACP representative, file her sensational \$50,000 alienation suit on the eve of the nation-wide Civil Rights Mobilization here?

This is the question being asked in many circles while the town is still buzzing over the litigation which broke like a bomb on Monday, Jan. 9.

Everybody had believed that the Perrys had quietly solved their marital difficulties with an unpublicized Virgin Islands divorce decree obtained by the wife last August.

Mrs. Perry named Miss Ruth Weyand, brilliant, blonde NLRB attorney, as the woman responsible for wrecking her marriage, charging that she not only consorted with her husband, but bore him a son.

These reports have been in the rumor stage in informed circles for more than a year, but intimates believed they would never reach the general public when it was also rumored that Mrs. Perry had obtained a divorce by mutual agreement devoid of charges of any wrong doing.

"Bow-wow!" That was the only answer the AFRO got Wednesday, in its effort to interview Mrs. Perry who resides at 2433 Ontario Rd.

No one answered the doorbell when an AFRO reporter called. The "bow-wows" came repeatedly from a dog behind the closed front door.

The tilt of the Venetian blinds covering the door's glass panel prevented the reporter from seeing what kind of dog it was.

At NLRB headquarters in the Federal Security Building at Third and C Sts., S.W., the feminine voice which answered the telephone in Miss Weyand's office said Miss Weyand had no comment to make on Mrs. Perry's charges.

"She is here in the office," the voice said, "but she is not speaking to reporters."

to the suit, Mr. Perry said, "I have no comment to make."

No amount of prodding by AFRO reporters could make Mr. Perry, a lawyer, and head of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, open his mouth. His only remark was: "I am not the person being sued and I believe that all statements would have to come from the attorney of the party named in the suit."

\$2,000 Settlement Cited  
He admitted that his wife had obtained a divorce in the Virgin Islands last August.

At that time, the AFRO learned from an authentic source, there was a divorce settlement of about \$2,000.

Those familiar with the situation believe the key to the suit is contained in a paragraph in the bill of particulars in which Mrs. Perry alleges that she was a dutiful wife and frequently helped her husband entertain NAACP officials in her home.

Miss Weyand was also at one time a member of the Washington NAACP Board. Most of Mrs. Perry's bitterness against the organization is attributed to the fact that, under pressure of former friendships, high NAACP officials persuaded her to seek a quiet divorce in the Virgin Islands.

This persuasion was made on the grounds that the expose of the alleged relationship between Mr. Perry and Miss Weyand would undermine the work of the organization.

White's Marriage Factor  
However, after she had taken this step, the Walter White divorce and his subsequent marriage to Mrs. Poppy Cannon, also white, hit the front pages of the nation's press.

Mrs. Perry felt that she had been cheated out of her just deserts, acquaintances believe, and she decided to sue to get her story told.

In this manner she avenged herself upon her husband's professional associates, whom she believed, winked at the affair.

Plot Against Weyand  
In the meantime, co-workers and neighbors of Miss Weyand came valiantly to her defense.



LESLIE A. PERRY

At the fashionable Connecticut Ave. apartment house where the NLRB lawyer has resided for the past 10 years, she was described as a "perfect lady" who had devoted herself admirably and lived a life above reproach.

Even more subtle intimations were being bantered around the capital by week's end, as it was charged that forces other than Mrs. Perry sought vengeance upon Miss Weyand.

According to these speculators, big money interests persuaded Mrs. Perry to break her silence



MISS RUTH WEYAND under oath during divorce proceedings, last August, in the Virgin Islands, members of the legal profession are debating the possibility of the original Mrs. Perry being cited for perjury.

In that position, she has been a thorn in the side of big business. Miss Weyand, who received a

# LESLIE. RUTH MUMMEVERYBODY ELSE TALKING

## Mrs. Perry Remains 'Mystery Woman'

## in \$50,000 Alienation Suit

doctor of jurisprudence degree at Chicago when she was 20, won the Bethlehem Steel case before the Supreme Court which, in effect, abolished company-dominated unions.

In another case before the high court, she is credited with winning \$1,000,000 in back wages for Republic Steel workers. In 1946 she was said to be the first woman to argue an NLRB case before the Supreme Court.

## Says Ex-Wife

## Violated Pact

Calls \$50,000 Suit  
'Wickedly Malicious'

## UTES IN CANADA

## Petition to Halt

## Depositions Filed

WASHINGTON  
The sensational \$50,000 suit

filed by Mrs. Olive J. Perry against Miss Ruth Weyand, white NLRB lawyer, on the charge of alienating the affections of Leslie Perry, NAACP representative, took a startling twist on Friday, when Perry revealed that he is married to Miss Weyand.

Perry petitioned the court to enjoin Mrs. Perry from prosecuting Miss Weyand on the grounds that she and she were married last September.

On the basis of certain legal agreements and statements made under oath during divorce proceedings, last August, in the Virgin Islands, members of the legal profession are debating the possibility of the original Mrs. Perry being cited for perjury.

Co-respondent Not Named

The debate is based on the contention that the divorce was secured in a Virgin Islands court, which actually is a United States Federal District Court, last August.

Evidence presented before the court, it is said, did not name a co-respondent and set incompatibility and certain family difficulties as the sole grounds on which the divorce was sought.

In seeking the court injunction last week, Mr. Perry revealed that he married Miss Weyand in Montreal, Canada, on Sept. 26, 1949. The Rev. Charles H. Este performed the ceremony, the petition states.

## Cites Divorce Agreement

Mr. Perry alleges in his injunction complaint that Mrs. Olive Perry failed to live up to an amicable agreement settling their marital differences on June 17, 1949.

He states that in this agreement he released the title of property at 903 Emerson Ave., Atlantic City, N.J., and paid the sum of \$2,000, in addition to bestowing other valuable considerations upon his former wife.

Following this agreement, the petition states, Mrs. Olive Perry filed a divorce action in the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

## Calls Suit "Malicious"

The alienation of affection suit was filed "wickedly and maliciously" with the desire to embarrass, humiliate and harass him and did greatly molest and injure him socially and in his business connections, Mr. Perry asserted.

He charges that the former Mrs. Perry's action against Ruth Weyand was done "with deliberate malice to utterly ruin both him and his wife socially and in their professional calling."

Mr. Perry is an administrative assistant in the Washington Bureau of the NAACP; while Mrs. Olive Perry is a teacher of night classes at Francis Junior High School.

The AFRO was told that the Perrys are living as man and wife at 1309 Twenty-second St., N.W.

Miss Weyand Files Suit  
Following the filing of the in



junction suit by Mr. Perry, Samuel H. Jaffee, attorney for Miss Weyand, filed a motion, last Friday, asking District Court to forbid the taking of depositions from herself and her husband by Mrs. Perry's lawyer, John J. O'Brien.

The depositions were to have been taken Saturday morning, but Mr. O'Brien said he had postponed doing so "only because of the absence" of Miss Weyand's lawyer from the city. He plans to take them on Thursday.

#### Birth of Child Issue

Mrs. Perry had accused her husband with carrying on an illicit love affair with Miss Weyand, an NLRB lawyer, and that as a result of this affair, a child named "Perry" was born to Miss Weyand in September, 1948.

Mr. O'Brien intended to take the depositions of Miss Weyand, Mr. Perry, Marie Snowden, 1309 Twenty-second St., N.W.; Norma Coleman, Federal Security Building; Robert N. Denham, general counsel; and Herbert R. Glasser, chief clerk of the NLRB.

A subpoena was issued for the appearance of Mr. Glasser but the marshal returned it with the notation that he could not be found.

The subpoena directed Mr. Glasser to bring with him the personnel file of Miss Weyand, her leave records from Jan. 1, 1948, records showing her grade, rating and salary, and the names and addresses of all of her secretaries since Jan. 1, 1945.

## Says She Was Forced By Mate To Get Decree

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Olive J. Perry, whose recent \$50,000 alienation of affection suit drew nation-wide attention, has asked a District court to set aside a divorce decree which she obtained last August from Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant in the Washington office of

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Perry claims that her divorce, secured in the Virgin Islands on grounds of incompatibility, was brought as a result of coercion on the part of her husband, and therefore is illegal.

She further claims that certain agreements entered into between her and her husband at the time the decree was granted — including a provision not to molest — did not include Miss Ruth Weyand whom she named in her love theft suit.

Mr. Perry, in a reply suit, announced that he married Miss Weyand, a prominent government attorney, in Ontario, Canada, last September 26, and that he is now living with her at his Washington address.

Meanwhile, Miss Weyand has filed a motion in District court asking that the alienation of affection suit be thrown out because it contained "scandalous and indecent" matter.

She also asked the court to eliminate race references in the suit which identified her as a white woman who had entered into an "illicit love affair" with Mr. Perry. Miss Weyand, who is assistant general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, told the court that race references in the suit were immaterial to the case.



# Suit Says White Lawyer 'Stole' Negro Husband

Washington, Jan. 9 (UP)—Miss Ruth Weyand, attractive 38-year-old white lawyer for the National Labor Relations Board, was accused in a \$50,000 heart-balm suit today of stealing the love of Negro leader Leslie J. Perry and bearing him a son.

The suit against Miss Weyand, whose name has been linked with Communist-front organizations, was filed by Perry's divorced wife, Mrs. Olive J. Perry, who emphasized that both she and her husband are Negroes.

She accused Miss Weyand of wooing her husband away over a four-year period by showering him with gifts, including an automobile; of committing adultery with him "at diverse places and times," and of having a son as a result of the affair.

## Trying To Reach Lawyer

Miss Weyand, assistant N.L.R.B. general counsel, who argues board cases before the U. S. Supreme Court, refused to discuss the charges and said, "I am trying to reach my lawyer by long distance."

Perry, legislative representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also a lobbyist for President Truman's civil-rights program, had no comment. He said only that his wife had got a divorce in the Virgin Islands.

Miss Weyand once was listed as a member of the legal advisory board of the International Labor Defense, cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in 1948.

## Jury Trial Demanded

The House Committee on Un-American activities listed her as a member of three alleged Communist-front organizations: the International Juridical Association, the Lawyers Committee on Relations With Spain, and the National Lawyers Guild.

Mrs. Perry demanded a jury trial of her suit. She asked \$25,000 for alienation of affections and another \$25,000 for "criminal conversation," legal language for adultery.

She charged that Miss Weyand "is the mother of a male child born to her about September, 1948, being named Perry Weyand," and added that Perry was "the father of said child..."

## 'Adopted Little Boy'

# Mixed Pair Miffs Juror

## Admits His Prejudice in "Jim Yellow" Case

WASHINGTON—All of the thrilling elements of a radio drama were thrown in when the trial of James (Jim Yellow) Roberts, 42, and his comely white wife, Evelena, 23, got underway on Wednesday.

The pair is charged with the possession, sale and transfer of narcotics. Most sensational moment of the trial occurred when one of the jurors asserted that he would be prejudiced in weighing the case because he opposes interracial marriages.

He was Keith Williams, 42, of 1123 Kalmia Rd., N.W. During the impaneling of the jury he told the court that if Mrs. Roberts was actually Roberts' wife, he could not be impartial in his view.

Both men excused. Another prospective juror, Wil-son Henderson, told the court that he would give more weight to the testimony of the government's witnesses because they were officers, than to the witnesses for the defendants. Both men were excused from serving on the case.

Before the trial actually got started, there were several "hush hush" bench conferences between Judges J. Dickenson Letts and Alexander Holtzoff, Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles McLaughlin, and attorneys for the Robertses and Kermit R. Croxton. Curtis Mitchell, attorney for Croxton, won a motion to try the defendants separately.

Only Roberts, reputed "big shot" of the dope ring that was smashed here in October, 1949, and his wife went on trial.

In his opening statement Attorney McLaughlin told the jury that on Oct. 7, a government witness, James Watson, and Howard Chapell, a narcotic agent, went to the residences of Roberts, 744 Girard St., N.W., apartment 109, and during a conversation was allegedly told by Roberts that he had some "important stuff hidden in a room at the Dunbar Hotel which was taken by police."

## Referred to Raid

Mr. McLaughlin was referring to a raid at the Dunbar by Federal and local narcotics detectives and a cache, which contained near-

ly five ounces of cocaine, the largest amount of pure cocaine ever seized by police in the District.

As a result of the raid Jesse W. Jeffers Jr., who has not come up for trial, was arrested on a charge of violating the Harrison Narcotics Act.

McLaughlin said Roberts told Watson that he offered "that damn dumb detective," referring to Herbert J. (Jack) Scott, private detective, "\$500 to let him in the room, but he refused and called the police."

According to McLaughlin, Roberts had known Watson, an informer, several years ago in Michigan.

On Oct. 18, Federal and local narcotics agents made raids on several places which netted 32 suspects. Included in the raid was Roberts's apartment but he had escaped.

His wife was arrested the day following the raids and charged with peddling marijuana (reefers).

Members of the jury, six men and six women, are: James Douglas, Pearl Hollaway, Ada L. Evans, John Engles, David Birmingham, Louise Bond, Grace Brown, Edith Brenner, Francis Cowan, Justice Crawford and William Edwards.

# Says Husband Fathered Her Rival's Child

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—A Negro woman filed suit in District court today charging a white woman government attorney within alienating the affections of her husband and asking \$50,000 damages.

Mrs. Olive J. Perry brought the action against Ruth Weyand, assistant general counsel handling Supreme court litigation for the national labor relations board.

Mrs. Perry identified herself in the suit as the wife of Leslie S. Perry, legislative representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Charges Apartment Tryst

Miss Weyand, who was engaged today in a case before the Supreme court, had no comment.

Perry, reached by telephone, said his wife obtained a divorce in

the Virgin islands last August. He had "no comment whatsoever" on any other aspect of the case.

Mrs. Perry, thru her attorney, John J. O'Brien, said in the suit that she was married to Perry in July, 1935, and lived with him until April 24, 1949. On that date, she charged, she went to Miss Weyand's apartment and found her husband there.

She accused the defendant of "scheming" for four years to alienate Perry's affections, giving him an automobile and other gifts, and entertaining him in her apartment. She also charged that Miss Weyand "executed her last will leaving all her estate" to Perry.

## Says Pleas were Ignored

On the second part of the complaint charged that the defendant committed adultery with Perry between July, 1947, and last April. It said one child, named in the complaint as Perry Weyand, was born in the course of the alleged "illicit love affair."

Mrs. Perry said in the suit that Miss Weyand ignored her pleas to "leave my husband alone because I am gratly in love with him."

NLRB records show that Miss Weyand was born in Grinnell, Ia., got her early schooling in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and in Liberty, Mo. She received a degree from the University of Minnesota in 1930 and a doctor of jurisprudence degree from the University of Chicago law school in 1932.

She practiced law for five years in Chicago before coming to the NLRB in 1938.

# WOMAN LAWYER WHO WED NEGRO IS FIRED FROM HER NLRB JOB

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Ruth Weyand, the white woman government lawyer who married a Negro, has been dismissed from her job with the National Labor Relations board "for the good of the service."

The office of Robert N. Denham, NLRB general counsel, made the announcement today. It said her dismissal was effective March 30 and resulted from an investigation ordered by Denham. There was

no further explanation and no im-Weyand, charging alienation of affection from Miss Weyand, The suit is pending in Dist'ct court here.

Miss Weyand, 39, was an assistant to Denham at the time of her marriage Sept. 26 to Leslie S. Perry, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The marriage became known in January when Perry's former wife, Olive, filed a \$25,000 damage suit against Miss



Associated Press Wirephoto  
**RUTH WEYLAND**  
Sued for \$50,000



# Race Bias Seen As Cause Olive and Tordy Allowed In Firing Ruth Weyand to Prosecute Their Suits

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) got up there and them white folks doped you all up and got you all records of the National Labor Relations Board disclose that Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the NLRB, who dismissed Miss Ruth Weyand, white NLRB trial lawyer because of her marriage to a colored man is definitely racially biased.

Commenting on this statement, Denham said: "This latter appears to be a sample of the manner in which Clanton in particular has approached the Negroes who are now working. It is the southern overseer's way of controlling their Negroes and of warning them against a given line of conduct."

Miss Weyand, who married Leslie S. Perry, legislative representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Montreal, Canada, September 26, last, was dismissed by Denham on March 31 "for the good of the service."

The marriage of Miss Weyand and Perry took place after his first wife, Mrs. Olive J. Perry, obtained a divorce in the Virgin Islands and was discharged when he filed a suit to enjoin Mrs. Perry from prosecuting a \$50,000 damage suit against Miss Weyand for alienation of affections and criminal conversation.

JUDGE EDWARD T. TAMM in the District Court here has since ruled that Mrs. Perry has the right to prosecute her suit. Perry based his action on a separation agreement, in which Mrs. Perry allegedly agreed not to molest him or Miss Weyand.

Denham was reported to feel that Miss Weyand's value to the board has been impaired by the publicity resulting from Mrs. Perry's suit. A spokesman for the NLRB declined to amplify the reasons for her dismissal, stating only that it had been ordered "for the good of the service."

Prior to his appointment to his present position, Denham, a native of Missouri, was a NLRB trial examiner. In one of the cases in which he served as a trial examiner and reported findings of facts and recommendations to the NLRB, the discharge of certain white and colored workers in a Louisiana oil refinery for union activities was involved. The employer did not want the CIO union in his plant and was particularly opposed to the organization of his colored workers.

DENHAM REPORTED THAT Clanton, a white boss over colored labor at the plant, said to a colored worker: "How come you ain't my n--- any more? . . . I am not mad with you all because you went up there and testified against me or anything like that. I know you all

Denham also said: "It was Clanton's job to 'push' the Negro crew and a good 'pusher' of such a crew must of necessity keep after it aggressively and practically all the time."

All through the record runs similar comments on the testimony by Denham, indicating his approval of slave-driving tactics to make colored men work, of slapping, kicking and shoving them around, and that his attitude in general toward colored workers follows the plantation pattern.

Denham also has been accused of anti-Semitism and of having been hostile to the appointment of Jewish lawyers as trial examiners for the NLRB.

Ex-Wives of Leslie Perry, Earl McDonald Want Judgments Despite Agreements

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Motions to enjoin two women from prosecuting suits involving their marital status were denied by Judge Edward A. Tamm in District Court here last week.

In one case he refused to issue a preliminary injunction restraining Mrs. Olive J. Perry, first wife of Leslie S. Perry, legislative representative of the NAACP, from suing his present wife, the former Miss Ruth Weyand, white, for damages of \$50,000 for alienation of affections and criminal conversation. In the other case he declined to enjoin Mrs. Hortense McDonald, a local public school teacher, from prosecuting her suit against Earl H. McDonald, well-known sportsman, to have her marital status determined.

Agreement No Bar Judge Tamm ruled that agreements between Perry and her first wife did not bar the ex-wives from proceeding with the suits they have instituted.

The first Mrs. Perry contended that at the time she entered into an agreement with Perry she had no thought of releasing Miss Weyand from any claims she had against her.

Under the terms of the agreement, Perry gave her \$2,000 in cash and his equity in a piece of property in Atlantic City, and Mrs. Perry agreed not to molest or interfere with him in any way. He contended that her suit against Miss Weyand was barred by the agreement.

Says Child Born to Couple Mrs. Perry subsequently went to the Virgin Islands and obtained a divorce and Perry and Miss Weyand later married in Montreal, Canada.

In the suit against Miss Weyand and Mrs. Perry accused the white woman of being Perry's paramour and, as a result of their association, giving birth to a child.

Perry was found in Miss Weyand's apartment on last April 24 when Mrs. Perry, accompanied by a private detective, visited her residence.

Who's Who? Tordy Asks Mrs. McDonald contended that her marital status and rights are in a state of doubt, confusion and uncertainty because of a divorce decree McDonald obtained in Arkansas, Nov. 16, last. He mar-

ried Mrs. Renee Warren last Jan.

She admitted that she had promised not to interfere with any business or social activities of McDonald, but said her agreement did not constitute a promise not to annoy him in regard to a suit for a declaratory judgment as to her marital status.

As a result of Judge Tamm's decision, Miss Weyand will be required to answer Mrs. Perry's alienation of affections suit, and McDonald must answer Mrs. McDonald's suit for a declaratory judgment to determine whether he is still her husband or the mate of Mrs. Warren.



## Mother Vows to Win Justice for Her Boy

# 'My Son's Crime Is His White Wife

By LINDA WELLES

WASHINGTON—The books may not yet be closed on the sensational case of James (Yellow Jim) Roberts and his white wife, Evalina, whom a jury last week found guilty of a multiple indictment charging drug law violations. Even as the scheduled Friday sentencing of the dapper 41-year-old Roberts and his red-haired wife loomed nearer, a graying 66-year-old woman began to put into action a solemn vow she had made "to fight with every cent I can rake and scrape to win justice for my son."

James (Yellow Jim) Roberts was a 'big fish' in a dope racket. Why he would have been a millionaire and not be broke today if he had been. Why didn't the prosecuting attorney show the marked money he said they had as evidence against my son? Mrs. Roberts spoke of her laughter-in-law as a "loyal wife and a thoughtful daughter who always sent me cards and little remembrances on my birthday and called me Mother."

"Why did they want Evalina to turn state's evidence against Jim, never seen Evalina's 'people who if the court wasn't prejudiced? haven't had anything to do with the 'Why did they keep calling my her since she married my son'?"

The convicted man has two children, a son and a daughter by a former marriage, she said. As these questions tumbled forth in steady succession, Mrs. Roberts emphatically denied that her son was a "public enemy, try to win justice for her son, but said he 'was never a bad man, he never drank, nor smoked, nor used profanity to my knowledge and that she would have to try to raise the money for his appeal."

### SEAL OF DOOM

That jury of five women and seven men apparently stamped a seal of doom on the reputed "big fish" of a vicious underworld ring and his 23-year-old mate when it returned a verdict of guilty last Friday before Judge F. Dickinson Letts after five hours of deliberation.

Convicted on eight counts, Roberts faces a maximum sentence of forty years' imprisonment and \$16,000 in fines; his wife, convicted on four counts, a maximum of twenty years and \$8,000 in fines.

Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Rev. Silas Roberts, former pastor of the Union Wesley Baptist Church, insisted that "it was apparent from the first that the court was prejudiced about the mixed marriage."

"Two men were even excused from jury duty because of it, and one of them even admitted he could not be impartial if that man, referring to my son, had a white wife," Mrs. Roberts, who sat through every session of the melodramatic week-long trial, declared.

As she recalled that trial, Mrs. Roberts asked:

**NO PUBLIC ENEMY**

"Why did the judge over-rule every motion of Mr. Lyman (attorney for Roberts and his wife) acquitted of these counts by the jury if he had not been prejudiced?"

"Why did they keep insisting that Roberts (as she calls her son)

was a 'big fish' in a dope racket. Why he would have been a millionaire and not be broke today if he had been. Why didn't the prosecuting attorney show the marked money he said they had as evidence against my son? Mrs. Roberts spoke of her laughter-in-law as a "loyal wife and a thoughtful daughter who always sent me cards and little remembrances on my birthday and called me Mother."

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Mrs. Roberts bitterly described the techniques used to gather evidence on her son by undercover agents and said her only living child out of four born had had nothing to do with the Dunbar Motel dope case. Roberts was acquitted of these counts by the jury.

"Why did they keep insisting that Roberts (as she calls her son)

WIFE REPORTED LOYAL

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As she renewed her pledge to her son was a "public enemy, try to win justice for her son, but said he 'was never a bad man, he never drank, nor smoked, nor used profanity to my knowledge and that she would have to try to raise the money for his appeal."

**SWANK APARTMENT**

She looked hard at the gigantic television set of black lacquer in Chinese design, which agents testified Roberts had paid \$2,000 for, but which Mrs. Roberts said cost \$1,000.

"I would hate to see these things go, but if he gives his consent I'll sell them. To stand by my son now is the least I can do."

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MRS. NARCISSUS ROBERTS  
... will fight for son's vindication



JAMES (YELLOW JIM) ROBERTS  
... drug law violations



MRS. EVALINA ROBERTS  
... convicted with mate

SERVILE NEWSMEN FLAYED:

## N.Y. Post Takes Swipe at Perry Story Slanting

NEW YORK—Commenting on the charges brought against Leslie J. Perry, NAACP legislative representative in Washington, by his former wife, the New York Post in an editorial, last Wednesday, said, under the caption, "Washington Correspondent Tells All:

"Washington correspondents are serious-minded men, preoccupied with the sweep of history. They do not cover fires and romance rarely enters their journalistic lives. This may explain the overtones of a United Press dispatch from the capital, dealing with a tragic event."

"But will the rule be strictly and impartially applied? If Senator Blank's private agonies are unfolded in some future episode, will the headlines read: 'Taft-Hartley Supporter Nabbed in Love Nest?'"

"Will the correspondents recall the co-respondent's amorous relationship with the National Association of Manufacturers?"

"The divorced wife of a Washington representative of the NAACP has filed suit against a white woman attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, charging that the latter stole her husband's affections."

### Journalists Held "Inept"

"We disagree with those who say such stories should be ignored by newspapers; that would be saying that newspapers should leave unnoticed the conflicts and passions that underlie the tensions of our civilization; it is saying that newspapers should leave all the great themes to the novelists."

"But we lament the ineptitude of the Washington journalists who handled the story for the U.P."

"As filed from the capital the communique prominently explained that the man in the case is 'a lobbyist for President Truman's civil rights program,' the name of the woman attorney, it was grimly revealed, 'has been linked with Communist - front organizations' (latter point thinly based on her support of pro-Loyalist groups during the Spanish civil war)."

"Such solemn detail may be the justification a Washington correspondent gives himself for writing a non-political tale. It provides the link between adultery and politics and it also offers an irrelevant



# British Lord Sues Wife Over Negro

Baronet Divorces  
Wife Who Fell Hard  
for Tan Entertainer

LONDON (ANP) — Dan Cupid's disregard for the color line made sensational news again here last week when a baronet won a divorce from his wife. He accused her of carrying on a two-year romance with a colored night club singer from San Francisco.

LONDON — Sir Ronald Gunter, English baronet and famed sportsman, shocked London society and won a divorce from his wife, Lady Dorothy Gunter, maintained a romance with Joslin (Frisco) Bingham, who sings and plays the piano at the Mayfair Club, last week, after charging that she and Joslin "Frisco" which he owns, in a West End love nest since 1948. The Gunters were married in 1932.

Sir Ronald, whose ancestral home is in Wetherby, Yorkshire, is a noted racing motorist. He also maintains a large stable of thoroughbred horses. He and Lady Dorothy were married in 1932.

Bingham, a prosperous cafe operator, plays and sings in his Mayfair Club. He also operates a successful Paris club. Bingham flatly denied Sir Ronald's charges.

The American's wife, a French girl, and mother of his child, declared she did not believe a word of the English nobleman's story, and that she will stick by her husband.

Bingham, former drummer and dancer, went to Paris several years ago, and was known as one of the best dancers on the continent. From his earnings, he saved enough to open the famed "Chez Frisco" on the rue de Lorette, which became a mecca for tourists and Americans living in Paris.

Later, Bingham came to London, and opened the Mayfair, which is where Sir Ronald claims Bingham met Lady Dorothy, and where the love affair began.

"I know Lady Gunter and her husband well," Bingham told the press, "and have been with them in my club. But as to romancing with his wife, that part is foreign to me. In fact, I cannot understand what basis he has for such a charge."

Lady Dorothy could not be reached after the trial. It was reported that she had gone into seclusion on the estate of sympathetic friends, where she blasted Sir Ronald's charges as a false rumor started by some malicious source.



# Black German, Wife Move to Ethiopia

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — An unexpected arrival reached here recently with a group of 48 displaced persons from Germany who have been accepted for resettlement in this country.

He is Herr Willy Macassa, son of a German mother and an African father, who was accompanied by his German wife, Frau Martha Macassa.

Macassa's background supports the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." His history has all the makings of a motion picture scenario.

## Valet to Count

His father was born in the Portuguese West African colony of Angola. A count of Luxembourg, while traveling in Angola, engaged him, as a young man, as his valet and took him to Europe.

The count was a traveling man, but his valet wanted to settle down to a more stable life. Young Macassa got a job as a waiter in a hotel in Zurich, Switzerland.

He married a German woman in Zurich where Willy Macassa was born in 1910.

## Father Died in 1913

The elder Macassa died in 1913, and Frau Macassa returned to Germany with her little 4-year-old Willy. He was raised in Germany, went to German schools, and grew to manhood in Stuttgart.

Having a liking for machinery, he took technical training and soon became an expert automobile mechanic.

## Happy Before Hitler Came

Life was pleasant for Willy Macassa in those pre-Hitler days. He was treated like "any other German" and was popular among his friends, especially the Frauleins.

But when Hitler took power in 1933, set up his Nazi racist campaign, and began his reign of terror against "inferior races," Willy Macassa's troubles began. His life became more or less precarious.

## Fell for Sales Girl

In 1936 he met Martha, who was working as a salesgirl in a dry goods shop in Stuttgart.

They fell in love, but Hitler's racist laws forbade marriage be-

tween members of a "superior" and an "inferior" race.

But love will find a way, and Willy and Martha managed to enjoy their love without benefit of wedlock.

## Put in Concentration Camp

While working in a machine shop in 1938, he was snatched off his job by Nazi racist hounds and put in a concentration camp in Kisslau.

Once he was released, but was later taken into custody and put in the Hessingen concentration camp.

After another short release, he was again arrested and put back in the Hessingen camp in 1944. Here he remained until the downfall of the Hitler regime in 1945.

## Love Found A Way

During his short periods of freedom from 1938 to 1944, he and Martha managed to find each other. If they could not enjoy married love, they found a way to enjoy unmarried love outside the law.

Love is like that.

The post-war turmoil in Germany made life difficult for Willy and Martha. For a while they became separated, but later found each other and settled down in the French zone of Germany.

They decided on a belated marriage in 1947.

## Post-War Bitterness

Although Germany was now free of Hitler and his racist laws, Willy Macassa's bitter memories prevented him from ever being satisfied with remaining in post-war Germany.

He decided to emigrate to some other country with his wife as displaced persons.

By right of birth, he could have claimed German citizenship, but he preferred to call himself stateless.

## Hitler Didn't Like This



Willy Macassa, who spent three years in Hitler's concentration camps because he loved Martha, a German salesgirl. Now married, the couple arrived in Ethiopia last week, where Mr. Macassa is working as a machinist.



# British Lord Sues Wife *reponder* Over Negro

*at 2-4-30*  
LONDON—Sir Ronald Gunter, English baronet and famed sportsman, rocked London society and won a divorce from his wife, Lady Dorothy, last week, after charging that she and Joslin "Trisco" Bingham, American entertainer, carried out an illicit romance in a West End love nest since 1948.

Sir Ronald, whose ancestral home is in Wetherby, Yorkshire, is a noted racing motorist. He also maintains a large stable of thoroughbred horses. He and Lady Dorothy were married in 1932.

Bingham, a prosperous cafe operator, plays and sings in his Mayfair Club. He also operates a successful Paris club. Bingham flatly denied Sir Ronald's charges.

The American's wife, a French girl, and mother of his child, declared she did not believe a word



**'TRISCO' BINGHAM**



**LADY DOROTHY GUNTER**

press, "and have been with them in my club. But as to romancing with his wife, that part is foreign to me. In fact, I cannot understand what basis he has for such a charge."

Lady Dorothy could not be reached after the trial. It was reported that she had gone into seclusion on the estate of sympathetic friends, where she blasted Sir Ronald's charges as a false rumor started by some malicious source.



**SIR DONALD GUNTER**

of the English nobleman's story, and that she will stick by her husband.

Bingham, former drummer and dancer, went to Paris several years ago, and was known as one of the best dancers on the continent. From his earnings, he saved enough to open the famed "Chez Frisco" in the rue de Lorette, which became a mecca for tourists and Americans living in Paris.

Later, Bingham came to London, and opened the Mayfair, which is where Sir Ronald claims Bingham met Lady Dorothy, and where the love affair began.

"I know Lady Gunter and her husband well," Bingham told the



DESPITE SOCIETY'S FROWNS:

# Interracial Marriages Can and Do Work Out

WASHINGTON  
Despite social pressure, interracial marriages can and do work out.

This is the conclusion of Ann Quigley Lynn, white, who recently made a study of 15 interracial couples for her master's essay in the School of Social Science at Catholic University here.

She reports:

"Most of the couples appeared to be very happy," reports Miss Lynn, in the October issue of the Catholic Interracialist.

"The one couple whom I had the opportunity to know best were truly an inspiration.

## Model Family

"They now have three children and are a family on which any Catholic family could well afford to model their lives.

"Mrs. . . . . told me that she had always thought she was happy before she was married but she feels now that at that time she didn't even know what happiness was.

"She and her husband, she feels, are blessed in each other and their children."

## Thought Idea "Preposterous"

Admitting that the idea of interracial marriage at first brought "preposterous" visions to her mind, Miss Lynn undertook her study because of a remark made by the father of a friend.

He had told her that it was impossible for racially intermarried couples to be happy and that she could search the whole United States and would not find one such couple who is happy.

## Practice vs. Theory

"Theoretically," Miss Lynn confesses, "it seemed to me that interracial marriages should be able to work out," she continued:

"But practically, it seemed that public opinion would not permit such marriages to function normally and happily.

"What kind of men and women would these be who dared to intermarry?

"Once intermarried, how could they possibly live happily in these United States, where public opinion is so violently opposed to

such unions?"

Miss Lynn began seeking the answers to these questions by spending the week end as a guest in the home of an interracial couple in Harlem.

They in turn introduced her to friends who helped her get in touch with other couples. She continued her study while working as a visiting volunteer at Friendship House on W. 35th St., in New York City.

"Despite social pressure, interracial marriages can and do work out," wrote Miss Lynn at the close of her investigation of the 15 couples.

# ARABIANS TOLD TO QUIT KILLING ERRING WIVES

## Laws Fix New Penalty:

### 6 Months in Jail

BY ERNEST MAIN

MAKALLA, Saudi, Arabia, April 11.—The Ulema, as the learned men are known here in the Hadramout area of southern Arabia, are worried. They called in the tribal chiefs from the desert and explained that old religious laws have been replaced with new ones. They spent two weeks telling the chiefs about the changes, but they are not sure that old standards will be abandoned.

The chief difficulty, the Ulema

said, concerns women guilty of misconduct.

Under the old laws, it was the duty of a male relative to kill her. Usually the job fell to a brother, an uncle, or a cousin.

## Relative the Executioner

If the woman was married and had an affair with another man, it was the husband's duty to turn her back to her family. A relative then had to execute her.

The executioner went before a trial court.

"My finger offended me, so I cut it off," was his usual plea. If he could establish that the woman was "justifiably killed," the man went free.

A classic illustration of the viewpoint took place in 1939 when a member of the Iraqi parliament was shot dead by the uncle of his fiancée.

The girl was the daughter of a tribal chief. Brought to trial, the uncle said the tribal chieftain's family had been insulted. Although the fiancée was a man of importance, he said, his mother had been a Negro slave and the engagement disgraced the girl and the family.

## Freed After Few Weeks

The uncle was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to prison, but he was released after a few weeks.

Tribal laws have been so severe and punishment has been so certain that cases of misconduct by women have been rare.

Under the new laws, a man can no longer kill a woman relative for misconduct, nor can he kill the man who besmirched her and her family. The person who commits such a deed will be penalized even though the penalty goes contrary to religious beliefs.

# Mixed Marriage Agreement To Rear Children As Catholics Binding, Irish Court Decides

BY LEILA CARROLL

(Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

DUBLIN — Pre-nuptial agreements concerning the religious education of children of mixed marriages are legally binding and must be upheld, Ireland's Supreme Court has ruled here.

The court, consisting of the Chief Justice and four judges, dismissed an appeal lodged by Ernest Tilson against the decision of the High Court which directed him and the trustees of a Protestant home for children to return the three children of his marriage to his wife, Mrs. Mary Tilson.

Mr. Tilson is a member of the so-called Church of Ireland; his wife is a Catholic. They were married in a Catholic Church after he had signed a pledge that all children born of the marriage would be brought up in the Catholic religion, but he later stated that the pledge was not binding. When some differences arose between himself and his wife, he placed his three Catholic children, David 8, Alan 6, and Paul 5 years old, in the "Bird's Nest," Mrs. Smyly's home for children, without his wife's knowledge or consent.

In delivering the judgment of the Court in the presence of several priests and members of other religious denominations, Mr. Justice Murnaghan referred to the "Fundamental Rights" section of the Constitution. This, he said, included the inalienable right and duty of the "parents" to provide according to their means for the religious and moral, intellectual, physical, and social education of their children. The word "parents" being in the plural, should naturally include father and mother, the Justice ruled, both of whom must

share the duty of educating the children. If together, they made a decision and put it into practice, it was not in the power of the father or of the mother to revoke such a decision against the will of the other party.

The Court was of the opinion that in this case there had been no justification on the ground of religious upbringing or any other grounds for taking the children from the family home.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Conor Maguire, stated he agreed with this judgment and the assenting judgments of Justices O'Byrne and Lavery, who, with Justice Murnaghan, are all Catholics.

Justice Black, a non-Catholic, filed a dissent, but stated he is "firmly convinced" that the Constitution admitted of no discrimination as between persons of different religions in respect to legal rights and privileges. He said it is highly desirable that the Supreme Court should make it clear that the Constitution has no such discriminatory effect.

The Supreme Court had been sitting for four days during the holiday period for the special purpose of hearing the arguments in the appeal which had aroused wide interest throughout the country.

## In U. S.

(In the United States, courts have upheld the validity of pre-nuptial agreements concerning the religious education of children, several times. In 1935, New York State Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink ruled that a pre-nuptial agreement in which a man of Jewish faith promised to rear the children of his marriage in the faith of his Catholic wife, was legally binding. The father, Jacob Miller, sought custody of his two-months-old son.

(In January, 1949, a Cleveland Court noted that the father had courts to recognize them.")

judge based his ruling on an 1899 decision which upheld the validity of the pre-nuptial agreement in mixed marriages. In returning two young girls to their non-Catholic father on condition that they be reared in the Catholic faith, Judge James C. Connell of Common Pleas

judged that the father had good reason to believe the marriage would not have taken place. These contracts are valid, they must be lived up to, it is the duty of the



**Here's Positive Proof:**

# Mixed Matings Work

## Belief in Self Main Factor

Author Lists Do's  
Don'ts for Success

By FRED WILEY

So you want to know the formula for interracial marriage?

Your chances for such a match are improving steadily in the United States—despite the Rankins and the Dixiecrat lobby in Congress—and despite the books on mongrelization and even the conservative attitude of many colored people.

During the next few years, the crop of mixed marriages, according to the experts, will increase, not so much in number since there has always been a heavy run on the matrimonial bureaus, but in terms of participation of persons of income and family background.

### Generally Discouraged

A thick fog still blinds most Americans from gaining a clear conception of interracial marriage. Every effort is made to discourage the matches.

There is no sociological reason for laws banning mixed marriages and most proponents of such laws advance bunk in support of their views. The American way of life—with segregation and discrimination of minority groups—enhances the virtues of Gentile Americans, but relegates colored persons, Mexicans, Japanese and Jews to inferior positions.

### Reaction Often Pathetic

The conditioning of racial inequality in this country has damaged emotionally many colored persons. America's ghetto system has isolated us and driven us into darkened corners.

Many of us really believe that we are inferior, and our thinking has swerved from a true focus

during the service.

It becomes difficult for many of us to gain a conception of oneness in the human family.

I remember some years ago when a friend of mine came to an interracial party and an educated white woman asked him to dance.

My friend became so terrified, he actually trembled.

Afterwards, he told me that "he just couldn't chase his Southern fears away."

### Afraid to Face Music With Her

I had a young white woman once make a very personal confession. She was madly in love with a colored engineering student, who was also in love with her.

The youngster, who was graduating from engineering school the next year, wanted to go to Brazil to make a home in order to escape the harsh reception of the USA.

The girl, however, wanted to stay here with her family and face the music. The colored youngster didn't have the backbone, principally because of his fear.

I have seen many of our youngsters "crack up" in interracial circles simply because there was too much of an accumulation of past experiences of prejudice and discrimination.

### Unbelievable but True

The colored youngsters were rare psychiatric cases. Strange, you may say, but very true.

Can you imagine a 25-year-old woman not being able to accept a Girl Reserve post at a white YWCA because of inability to adapt to the environment? It happened.

Can you visualize young colored boys not being able to fit into a boys' camp? This has happened, too.

The tragedy of segregation is the great damage wrought on the emotional lives of minority people—the constant fear, the incessant worries, the frustration.

### On That One Issue—No

So when you mention interracial marriage, it is like waving a red flag. For protective reasons, we like to think of ourselves as a climbing people—cohesive and strong and pure—not desiring any goals in America except equality of opportunity.

And we, like many liberal

whites, back down when social equality is mentioned for fear that opponents of civil rights might seize upon this to infuriate the masses.

And so our stand on mixed marriages is incongruous with our other views, for the most part.

### UN Sees One World

Belief in the conception of one human family—a variety of colors and creeds, but one happy family—is the tenet of the ideal mankind the United Nations is advertising.

This belief is that all people are equal and there is no racially superior group, no distinct ruling class except by political, military, or economical exploitation.

### Mixing One Answer

To achieve this one human family view, we must break down the walls that separate us from other groups and become familiar with them. We must join interracial groups.

By becoming integrated in interracial circles, organizations, churches, and special clubs, we can learn how silly man-made laws forbidding inter-racial marriage are.

We can see for ourselves that all people, despite their physical differences, have similar hopes for peace, security, and freedom.

There are many national organizations which sponsor a program of activities for all ages, including social affairs.

### Some Colleges Set Example

These organizations create the laboratory for the would-be interracialist to get his or her feet on the ground and develop a rapport with other individuals.

Many Northern colleges, for instance, bar discrimination in fraternities and sororities. I won't point out any specific ones for obvious reasons.

I know one college, in particular, where colored and white youngsters date, dance together and there is no commotion.

"Why, it's different when we see a colored couple," a friend, who lives in a college town, told me, "There's so much interracial romancing here."

### For Ghetto-Dwellers

For those who have been living in ghettos for the bulk of their lives, I suggest the following rules of conduct for inter-

racial life:

**DEVELOP** friendship with members of other races and creeds. Get to know persons as individuals, as you would your next door neighbors, and notice how your stereotyped views disappear. Invite them to your home for parties and teas.

**BECOME** confident with other people. Look them in their eyes, match wits with them. Don't get the idea you have to be a follower, become a leader.

### There Are Other Topics

**LEARN** to talk on subjects other than race problem. Don't be a "sensy" as we call them, people who always introduce the race problem into discussions.

Learn to calmly and analytically examine facts from a true focus. Don't become so emotional. One of the white women involved over racial woes that you cannot discuss, let's say, TVA, without emphasizing that one of its major weaknesses is the discrimination of colored workers.

Skilfully weave these opinions into arguments as by-products. On the other hand, when race relations are discussed, be scientific in presenting the arguments, devoid of emotional content and don't hedge.

**Social Mixing Imperative** BE sincere, honest, and firming in your dealings. Don't settle for a second-class relationship. Enjoy all of the functions of the group, including the socials.

If entertainments are given at a place where colored are barred, go anyhow.

Don't telephone your white friends and insist that you are sick. Don't be content to sit in a corner or agree to jim crow plans.

Here are some important Don'ts (especially for the men):

**Friendliness Not Love** DON'T get the idea that every blue-eyed dame is in love with you because she's friendly. Several of my friends have learned this, much to their embarrassment. The friendliness is in accordance with rules of politeness, bub.

DON'T believe the gossip that white women want colored men because they're best lovers. Bar-ber shop talk frequently exploits this angle. You're in for a real setback if you believe this.

In every discussion on this topic I've heard, the white women who would approve inter-

racial marriage if they were in love with colored men, set the same standards for character, ideals, ambition as they would a partner of their own group.

### Some Just Can't See It

DON'T force your interracial friends on private social affairs. Our society circles frown on interracial pairings.

A colored sorority was in need of men for a dance several years ago in a certain northern city and somehow the appeal went to an interracial group.

The sorority turned down the offers of the white men. There is a great deal of hostility in our own group and you might as well know it from the start. So be diplomatic.

### No 'One Night' Stands

DON'T be a SHOOTER. In mixed circles, a shooter is an individual who has one goal—affairs with persons of the other sex.

Once you get such a label, you're baked in race relations and you'll be surprised how fast the talk circulates.

I remember the case of a colored youth who made a habit of dating whites for one-nighters and steadily maintained a friendship with a colored girl.

One of the white women learned of his main affair and asked him to "either date her steadily or quit." It was then that the youth admitted his adventures as trivial and from that day hence, he was "a goner."

**You Can't Force Such Matches** Don't hasten an interracial re-match. If you're one of the so-called fanatics who wants an affair with a woman of another group, you need a psychiatrist.

You probably wouldn't have enough on the ball to be interested in the female sex, no matter how hard you tried. Interracial matches come naturally. Just as any other matches.

Your entrance into cosmopolitan circles will be greeted by new faces, new ideas, new experiences, and you'll find that you've lived in a world of falseness so long, it is thrilling to find how remarkably all people are equal.

### Change-Over Remarkable

I've seen folk who carry ideas that "all whites are prejudiced" practically reverse their viewpoints and get a new hold on life. I've seen new interracialists lose original theories that "Jews are greedy and money-mongers."

The transitions are wonderful, challenging. Sooner or later, you'll become interested—or vice versa, who knows—in a blonde or brunette. Or you might find your romantic interests centering on an Oriental or maybe, a Burmese maiden.

In any event, the friendships will deepen you.

### Whites Weren't Objectors

I once had an assignment to do a feature article on the scion of a wealthy Boston family who had fallen in love with a colored woman.

The young man escorted her to every dance of one West Virginia college despite the State's jim crow laws. And no student or faculty member kicked.

The chief opponents to the match were the town's colored citizens who stormed out of the Baptist church when the young white man brought the lady to services. I understand that they are now married and living in New England.

### Happiness Real Recompense

Naturally, you'll ask how two people could defy custom. You've read about social rebuffs, the talk of their children not being accepted, and a few more popular misbeliefs.

Interracial couples don't give a hang about reactions. They have reached a mental maturity to accept the marriage themselves and that's all that counts.

They realize that all of the other talk is phoney and that because of ignorance and the lack of understanding, many people haven't been sufficiently tutored in race relations to know that mixed marriage bans are man-made.

They early learn how to pick friends and groups to move around in. The biggest medium is their own happiness.

### Realists the Real Result

There is no clear-cut formula for interracial marriage, as you can see. The major rule is to adopt the one human family principle and move around in mixed circles.

You can't expect to marry interracially, living within the confines of the ghetto.

It might be that you will not marry interracially, after all. But the interracial experience will graduate you into the ranks of the realists who will take no back roads to the ultimate goal of world brotherhood.



# Daughter Seeks To Prove Her Father Was A White Man

## Racial Slander Case Nets 6 Acquittals

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 24—(AP)—A parade of witnesses testified in Federal Court that the late Henry Seay was a white man.

Seay is a pivotal figure in the \$300,000 damage suit brought yesterday by his daughter, Mrs. Dollie Seay White, whose race was once questioned in a law suit, and her husband, George White.

The Whites maintained they and their eight children were held up to public ridicule when they were charged with miscegenation—marriage between a white person and a person with Negro blood.

A Lowndes County Grand Jury failed to indict either on the count.

But the Whites contended they had been made subjects of contempt by the suit. They filed the damage claim, naming as defendants the Lowndes County School Board.

The board had brought the original suit, asking that the Whites' children be barred from attending a white school.

JESSIE SEAY, brother of Mrs. White, testified yesterday their father was half Indian, half white.

Several other prosecution witnesses swore they knew Henry Seay as a white man and said he was buried in a white cemetery.

Prosecution Atty. George Thomas described Mrs. White as a woman with "high cheek bones, thin lips, a pointed nose and dark complexion."

Two of the defendants, Eddie Shiver and W. J. Arnold, said the White children were known generally as being of "mixed breed."

None of the defense witnesses yesterday would swear, however, that they knew Mrs. White as a woman part Negro.

THIS IS THE second suit filed by the Whites. The first was dropped by mutual consent. It sought to force the county school board to permit attendance of the White children at the Clyattville School.

Shortly after the suit was filed, the Whites moved to Trenton, Fla., and the point was moot.

Defendants in the suit, in addition to Shiver and Arnold, are Murrel Holderby, Lillie Holderby, C. C. Gay and J. H. Duke.

The case is being tried before Federal Judge A. B. Conger.

Constitution State News Service

VALDOSTA—A Federal Court jury last night cleared six Lowndes Countians of slander charges in a \$300,000 suit which grew out of a racial dispute. The jury deliberated less than two hours.

The six defendants had been charged with slander and one had been charged with maliciously obtaining a miscegenation (intermarriage of whites and other races) warrant against George White and his wife, Dollie Seay White.

Murrel Holderby, Mrs. Lillie Holderby, C. C. Gay, W. J. Arnold, J. H. Duke and Eddie Shiver had been named defendants in the suit.

The Whites had filed a suit on behalf of themselves and their four minor children, asking \$50,000 each for alleged damages to their reputation and social standing as a result of charges made by the defendants to the Lowndes County Board of Education that the children's mother was one-fourth Negro.

## 6 Acquitted In Dixie Racial Slander Case

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Six persons charged with slander in a racial dispute and sued for \$300,000, were acquitted Friday by a federal court jury.

Defendants were Murrel Holderby, Mrs. Lillie Holderby, C. C. Gay, W. J. Arnold, J. H. Duke and Eddie Shiver.

One of the defendants had been charged with maliciously obtaining a miscegenation (intermarriage of whites and other races) warrant against George White and his wife, Dollie Seay White.

The Whites had filed suit on behalf of themselves and their four minor children for alleged damages to their reputation and social standing as a result of charges made by the defendants to the Lowndes County Board of Education that the children's mother was one-fourth Negro.

## \$300,000 Slander Suit Thrown Out By Jury

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 25—(AP)—A \$300,000 slander suit against six Georgians, arising from a dispute over whether a woman had Negro blood, was thrown out by a Federal Court jury.

The jury required less than two hours Friday to reject the damage claim brought by Mr. and Mrs. George White.

THE WHITES maintained their reputation was damaged when the six defendants filed a complaint with the Lowndes County Board of Education asserting that Mrs. White was part Negro.

The complaint held that if Mrs. White was part Negro, her four school age children should be barred from attending a white school under the state's segregation laws.

SUBSEQUENTLY a warrant charging miscegenation—marriage between a white person and person with Negro blood—was brought by one of the defendants against the Whites.

A Lowndes County Grand Jury, however, failed to indict the Whites on the charge.

Ga. Woman  
Dead, White  
Suspect Held

MACON, Ga.—(ANP)—John C. Moore, 38-year-old white vocational school student, was arrested and lodged in Bibb County jail here last week on the charge of fatally wounding his former sweetheart, a 65-year-old colored woman.

According to police, Moore "got rid" of the woman, after she found out he had switched his affections to her daughter.

Victim of the "love triangle" was Mrs. Erma Roquemore. Her daughter Miss Mae Tharpe, is being held as a material witness.

Woman Ambushed  
Police say that Moore had been "going with" the elderly woman for some time, visiting her nightly. Recently, however, he switched his attentions to her daughter.

One night, Mrs. Roquemore caught the two of them together. The next morning, Moore is said by police to have hidden in the bushes near her home and ambushed the woman as she left for



# **Drops Cross, Crosses Line For Love**

*referred to as 2.18-50*

KINGSTON, Jamaica—A romance under blue Caribbean skies hit the headlines in Jamaica last week when, it was reported, 38-year-old Rev. Jeremiah Francis Donovan, white priest from the United States, on Nov. 27, 1949, renounced the Roman Catholic priesthood and married 27-year-old Monica Rose Maragh, pretty East Indian Jamaican girl. The bride is the daughter of Cecil L. Maragh, East Indian ironmonger of this city.

Nobody knew where the romance started and nobody expected it, since it was the first time in Jamaica a priest from a Roman Catholic body in the United States has renounced his calling for love.

Ex-Father Donovan was for a number of years attached to the Jamaican mission of the RC, and it was during this time his heart panted at the irresistible beauty of a woman, classified here as colored, and who is now his wife.



2 1950

Louisiana

## Chides Wife Over White Visitor, So 'Guest' Shoots Him

NEW ORLEANS —

A 32-year-old man who reprimanded his wife for entertaining a white man in their home, was shot three times by the visitor, who now faces a charge of "aggravated battery."

In Charity Hospital suffering from three bullet wounds, Elijah Stoval told police he came home and found his wife entertaining the white man. When he reprimanded her, the visitor, Lee Jackson, 51, of Belzoni, Miss., shot him.

Jackson told police he came to Stoval's home to drive his mother-in-law to Belzoni, where she works as a waitress. While he was there, three other men tried to rob him, so he shot Stoval, he said.



# Negro Entertainer And White Bride Honeymoon In Caribbean

## Negro Entertainer Marries 21-Year-Old White Heiress

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—(AP)—A Negro night club entertainer and a white heiress were honeymooning on a Caribbean cruise today despite the bride's parents' objection to their marriage.

Billy Daniels, singer at the Park Avenue Restaurant, and Martha Braun, actress daughter of a wealthy Lowell, Mass., family, were married Monday.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Carl Braun, Sr., said in Lowell that she opposed Martha's marriage "because of her youth and promising career."

"She was terribly in love with the man," Mr. Braun said, "but I told her she should gravely consider her future."

The 21-year-old girl left home unbeknownst to her parents last Saturday and her mother said she first learned of the marriage when her daughter telephoned "in a highly emotional state" to ask forgiveness the morning after the wedding.

Mrs. Braun said Daniels—who has met the bride's parents—also came on the line and told her "he loved Martha deeply and would take good care of her."

The bride's father owns a large ballroom. Martha attended exclusive girls' school and also studied voice and television technique. She has played minor roles in radio and television.

She met Daniels, 34, more than two years ago. He, too, is financially well off. His first wife died four years ago.

Daniels listed his race as Negro on a marriage license obtained in Weehawken, N. J., where the marriage was performed Monday.

The New York Daily Mirror quoted the mother as saying:

"While this wasn't what we had planned for our daughter, it is her life. If love is stronger than family influence, we can't stand in her way."

### Negro Singer, White Bride On Honeymoon Cruise In Caribbean

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—(AP)—Billy and Martha Braun, white actress and only daughter of a wealthy Lowell, Mass., family, were on Caribbean honeymoon cruise today. They were married Monday by Judge A. Lieberman in Weehawken, N. J. A reception followed at the Park Avenue restaurant in Manhattan, where Daniels has been appearing.

Weehawken Township Clerk Lee Carroll said Daniels gave his race as "Negro" and his age as 34 on the marriage license application. His first wife died four years ago. He met Martha more than two years ago.

The bride, 21, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Braun, Sr., who knew of her engagement to Daniels, but had offered her a round-the-world trip to think it over.

The New York Daily Mirror said Mrs. Braun, in Lowell, told the paper Martha advised her parents several weeks ago that she was engaged and had them come to New York to meet her fiancé.

"WE MET MR. DANIELS." The Mirror quoted the mother as having said, "and then I asked Martha to return home with us to think things over carefully before taking such a big step."

"She came home for a month and I suggested she take a trip around the world to make certain that this was really love, and what she wanted. Last Saturday night, when we returned home, we found Martha had packed and left for New York. She called Monday after the wedding."

"While this wasn't what we had planned for our daughter, it is her life. If love is stronger than family influence, we can't stand in her way."

Martha is a graduate of Belvidere and Rogers Hall, exclusive private schools in Lowell. Later she trained as a model in Boston at Academie Moderne. After coming to New York, she studied voice and television technique and for a year has been a bit player on television and radio.

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—A Negro night-club entertainer and a white heiress were on a Caribbean honeymoon cruise today despite the bride's parents' objection to their marriage.

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### Braun-Daniels Marriage "Blessed"

LOWELL, Mass. (INS)—A wealthy Lowell white mother gave parental blessing Wednesday to the marriage of her daughter to a popular Negro singing star and said the couple will be welcome at her home following their honeymoon.

Martha Braun, 21-year-old brunette beauty, and Billy Daniels were married secretly Wednesday night in Weehawken, New Jersey despite the objections of the bride's parents.

The father of the bride is Carl Braun, Sr., prominent in the amusement industry in New England.

Mrs. Braun said of her daughter, a professional model and television actress, "if she is happy, we are happy."



**CUT CAKE**—Billy Daniels, Negro singer, and his bride, the former Martha Braun, of Lowell, Mass., cut their wedding cake at a reception in New York Monday following their wedding in Weehawken, N. J. (AP wirephoto.)





ONE OF A number of GI's in the 24th Infantry Regiment who has filed application to marry a Japanese girl is Cpl. Ernest Steinbeck, 713 South 15th st., Philadelphia, shown here with the girl he hopes to make his bride, Miss Teruko Enya, of Naka, Japan and their 2-year-old daughter, Marie.

## Most American Women Say:

# 'Let GIs Wed Japanese Girls'

The hue and cry about our GI Joes wishing to marry Japanese girls has dwindled down to a "so what" attitude in general, according to the scores of women interviewed by The Courier this week from coast to coast. If our boys find love and romance in far off Japan, let them have it, is the consensus.

From the nation's capital, Nannie Burroughs, widely known churchwoman and educator said: "What would be the objection? It's up to the couple; marriage is a personal matter. If it is not forbidden by law in Japan, and the soldiers entered the Army without knowledge of any restrictions on

marriages of this kind, then the question should not be raised at all. The world's on fire . . . better that that fire be put out first; then the race question will settle itself." *Courier*

Other Washingtonians agreeing in most instances with Miss Burroughs include Mrs. Isabell L. Gordon, housewife; and Edmonia White Davidson, intercultural committee chairman of the NCNW, and Mrs. Rowena Davis, VA supervisor.

Miss Grace Scott, Government worker; and Mrs. Agnes Smith, beautician, are in agreement, while business woman Helen Rose qualifies her statement with, "yes, but what about our women here at home? A woman without a man is like a man without a woman, and ever the twain shall meet." *Courier*

New York's sophisticated citizens, in the cosmopolitan manner, have not as yet viewed with alarm or risen in arms over the projected marriages. General opinion is definitely "so what."

Edna Cohen, Long Island housewife, added, "I don't see where the Japanese girls are any nicer than those here, although the fellows should be allowed to marry whom they please." *Dat. 11-18-50*

Voting in favor of the marriages were Ophelia DeVore, model agency head; Floree Bresninan, florist; Frances Kraft Reckling, music dealer; Basil Spears, pianist, and Cecilia Violenes, director of

cause they are submissive, but chiefly because they (the GIs) are lonely and in a strange country."

Chicago women were reluctant to voice their opinion, but eventually they expressed themselves in very short terms, with a noticeable dislike at the thought of losing their men.

Mary L. Ivory, housewife, believes in interracial marriages because she "thinks all people are equal," and so does Mayme Fernandez, Gloria Mason and Helen Lawhorn. Barbara Henderson is of the opinion that the boys haven't had much experience in love and thus take anything that comes along.

From the West Coast and Los Angeles comes the tolerant thought that the soldiers should be granted their desires . . . "if it is really love." Dr. Vada Somerville said, "I think marriage is a personal matter and they should marry whomever they want . . . they should be sure, however, that they are really in love . . . to insure their happiness."

The Rev. Pearl Wood of Los Angeles said, "God made all men equal; all of us are of one blood and in Him there is no race, creed or colors."

Bernice Smith, school teacher: Ruth West, realtor;

representatives of Travelguide. Ruth Ellington James, sister of the "Duke," and herself a partner in an interracial marriage said, "When my husband and I married, we said there is no such thing as an interracial marriage, it's just marriage."

From Miami, Fla., came word that the consensus of opinion among fifty women interviewed, was that GIs in Japan should be permitted to marry whom they choose.

On the other hand, Atlanta, Ga., women of the majority "think its terrible! and awful" that our boys want permission to wed Japanese girls. One said, "let them make the best of their situation since they're over there. Two of the eight out of ten thinking it terrible, said that it was all right for boys to leave "brown babies" over there, but they should not marry!"

However, Atlanta intellectuals, opposed to the idea at first, finally decided that the boys should "suit themselves."

Detroit women varied in their comment. Some expressed indignation, others were sympathetic. Miss Daisy Bently, 18, had this to say: "I do not believe that the American GIs are falling in love with Japanese women be-



Adele Gomez, Irene Walker, realtor, and Dorothy Lee, business woman, were all of the opinion that love should find a way, whether it be in the states or Japan.

Mrs. Gomez stated that "since World War II, people are becoming more aware that persons of different races can fall in love."

All of which pretty well boils down to the fact that tolerance is rapidly taking the place of the former resentful attitude toward overseas girls, even though the foreign girls are taking away the scarcest commodity in the U. S. market. MFN



A JAPANESE GIRL



# Says Japanese Girls Playing GI's For Suckers 'Chocolate Joe' Used, Amused, Confused

By ETHEL PAYNE

Director, Army Service Club, Yokohama, Japan

THE explosive "incident" in Korea has brought to a rude climax the idyllic Paradise of the Negro soldier in Japan. Ever since the first foot soldier poured off the landing barges in August, 1945, tramping their way into a scared and subdued Nippon, "Chocolate Joe" has set up his own method of bringing democracy to the Son of Heaven's 80,000,000 subjects. As an ambassador of peace, Rokusjin Haitii (the Japanese term for colored soldier) is a "natural."

The hungry, ragged populace found him a good deal more "soft to the touch," kinder and generous than his pale-faced fellow crusader in arms. It didn't take the Japanese long to get over the shock of seeing for the first time black and tan faces in the uniform of the American soldier.

Consequently, Jap Joe and Suziko San, already disciplined by a thousand years of Emperor worship and iron military control, recognized authority and bowed to it.

So, "Chocolate Joe" moved in and set up housekeeping. In the beginning, most Negro troops were stationed in scattered units from Nara in the south to Tachi Kawa and Senkia in the northern part of the main island of Honshu. Here, the old adage of East and West; never the twain meeting, took a severe beating.

Rather, they met head on and when West got through about the only thing left were a few faded shrines, the eternal rice paddies, and, for old customs' sake, a few kimonos and soris (Japanese shoes).

In all fairness, credit for the most single powerful factor in battering down age old traditions is neither a battleship nor a khaki-clad ambassador. An inanimate object, about 700 pages in thickness was the advanced echelon.

Sears Roebuck catalogues have had more of an impact upon the lives of these people than Admiral Perry and the combined fleets of Great Britain and the United States put together. GI Joe became in large the means of acquisition of the brightly colored illustrations in the book.

Long before Pearl Harbor, west-emerged from the heretofore do-ern style dress had made its ap-cile, disciplined youth. These were pearance in Japan, but it was the gum-chewing, cigarette-smok-mostly confined to the uppering, movie-struck, "jazza" crazy classes and was a cumbersome, bobby sockers. Victorian vintage. The poorer class could not afford it and besides, long-used to the straight-lined simplicity and full sleeves of the komono, the awkwardness of yokes and eyes, buttons and the intricacies of Western dress proved to be very confining.

Moreover, the peculiar Japanese physique of the average peasant is short torsoed and high waisted, was not easily adaptable to the long-limbed, long torsoed style of Europeans and Americans.

With the surrender at Tokyo Bay, a strange new species of life

somewhat improved this, but the short squat feet are still clumsy looking in ankle straps and oxfords. Five years, too, has brought about an amazing anthropological evolution. With the change in diet and more emphasis on sports and freedom of movement, the Japanese are getting longer and straighter limbed. This is especially noticeable in children from infancy to about eight years old.

To get back to "Chocolate Joe," for him it was the opening of an entire new life. Surrounded by tons of army regulations, nevertheless, life in Japan became an escape from the irking confinement of the social caste system and segregation which he had left behind him in the States.

In a manner, the lowliest private with his base pay of \$80 per month could live like a king. If he was a soldier of fortune, all he needed to enhance his government income was a simple ability to count and to "know who" in trading in the Black Market.

Curfews and rigid "shack shakes" annoyed him for a while until he "wised up." Then with

the assistance of his "musume" (Japanese girl) he found a place off the beaten path and safely moved from the prying inquisitiveness of the MPs. If he buttered up the First Sergeant, he could occasionally wangle an overnight pass or miss bed check at 12:14 by a couple of hours.

Language barrier was a problem that could be solved in a matter of two weeks or more. In that time, Joe would have picked up enough basic Japanese and Musume had acquired a fluent pidgin English. Mixed together with certain universally understood signs this was ample enough to get along on.

In the beginning of the occupation, SCAP (Supreme Commander of Allied Personnel) went all out in its efforts to democratize the Japanese. To hasten the emancipation of the Japanese woman, who, even at best, had been virtually a slave, a special Women's Division was set up, headed by an expert, to devote full time to bringing enlightenment to the weaker sex.

GI Joe, however, had already beaten them to the punch. When Suziko San came out of the rice paddies to meet GI Joe, kicking

her getas off behind her, that was the Emancipation Proclamation. Centuries of submissiveness had given her time for a lot of deep thinking.

In 1946 and 1947, a Gallup Poll on what GI Joe found most satisfying about Japanese women was their meekness and their willingness to serve. A stock comparison with American women would be, "Too independent. Won't take anything off a man, and wait on a man! how about that?"

"Suziko San—now shes different. Fetch your shoes, wash, cook, iron, and sew. 'Keep quiet when you want her to. Never talk back, laugh when you want her to.'"

All very soothing to the male ego. Suziko San played it cool. She could afford to. Her very helplessness was a powerful weapon and an asset to her. And she exploited it to the hilt.

First of all, if Joe wanted to take her to his local EM club or NCO club, he had to get a basic wardrobe together so that she would make a decent appearance among his buddies. and their "Keibetos" (main friend).

From then on, it was open dikes. One had to have a woman's ration card at the PX, but this could be arranged.

In the meantime, a Sears Roebuck order took from five to six weeks to arrive. Then there was the small item of rent, an average of 5,000 yen per month, equivalent to about \$14 in American money for one room.

Then, maybe Mama-San needed scochi okani (a little money) to fix suki yeld, a dish which Joe had learned to love. So, Joe coughed up. Gradually, Suziko San took over completely.

Military script could be converted into yen and re-sold again for dollars. Since Suziko San was a clever operator, she soon handled Joe's pay envelope.

In the meanwhile, she had expanded the original one room to maybe two or three and western style furniture, radio, beds, etc., Mama San, Papa San, and maybe a whole slew of relatives moved in.

At the club, one of the few places not off-limits, and consequently, always crowded, it was a mark of prestige to display the best-dressed girl.

IN THE CONCLUDING installment next week, Miss Payne goes further into the relationship between GI's and their Japanese sweethearts, whom many now wish to marry. From her feminine point of view, she gives further evidence of her charge that the Nipponese girls are playing GI's for suckers.



# American Weds German Girl



Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Louis C. Peasley of Florence, Ala., units Sergeant First Class Fred M. Green of Helena, Mont., and Fraulein Anna Maria Gruenschloss of Kitzingen, Germany, in wedlock in the Kitzen Training Center chapel. Master Sergeant Horace A. McCray of Philadelphia, Pa.: Green's first sergeant. acts as best man.



**KANSAN MARRIES FRAULEIN.**—Sergeant Albert Burns of Kansas City, Kas., is shown with this bride, the former Fraulein Ilse Hann of Kitzingen, Germany, leaving the chapel at the Kitzinger Training Center, where they were married recently. The bride's background, Master Sergeant Edward B. Murry, best man, and his wife, Mrs. Ewania Murry, bridesmaid, are shown. The Murrys are from Nashville, Tenn.—Roberts Photo.



## Musicians Wed In Paris



*Register. Sat. 3-25-50 Chicago, Ill.*

Anne Peters, right, of the famous Peters Sisters, signs the register book just prior to her marriage to a French jazz musician in Paris, France. Her

sister, Vivian, watches. Not shown is the third of the singing sisters, Mattie, who was on hand for the ceremonies, too.



# Japs Teach Americans Democracy. GI Reports

Race Relations in Japan

Bias Costing

Them 'Dates'

Natives Reject Virus of White Supremacy

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

NEW YORK—The Japanese people love Gen. Douglas MacArthur, bop, and fair play in race relations, and are giving white soldiers from all over America a valuable lesson in the futility of white superiority.

This is the report brought back by Cpl. John Paul of 348 South Ninth Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y., a 21-year-old musician who plays the French horn. He is a former child prodigy who played the horn of a problem child in the Olsen-Johnson laugh hit, "Hellzapoppin" for three years, beginning at the age of nine.

After almost three and one-half years spent in Japan, mainly around the principal cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, Cpl. Paul characterizes the Japanese as genuine friends of colored people.

**Tells of Jap Attitude**

During tours of duty with the 76th Anit-Aircraft and 289th Army Band units, as well as a quartermaster outfit, the American GI found the Japanese attitude toward colored people extremely cordial. He declares:

"There is no prejudice against our race among the Japanese. They seem to feel allied to us as people of color, and have a deep respect for the colored soldier and value his friendship highly."

"It is positively thrilling to note the effect this has had on some white Americans who would have liked to carry the race supremacy banner into Japan and plant it there firmly."

**Must Drop Bias for Date**  
"White soldiers have discovered

that biased attitudes against colored people disqualify whites socially among the Japanese. "The whites find that no attractive, respectable Japanese girls—of whom there are plenty—will associate with them much less go with them, if they don't have colored friends and companions."

"The boys from Dixie had to forget about Dixie ideas to get a date with respectable native girls."

**GIs Work, Play Together**  
Cpl. Paul reports that American forces in Japan have a harmonious unity, pointing out that "colored and white soldiers are working, eating, sleeping, drinking and 'balling' together, and it works out just fine."

The Japanese don't discuss race problems—they merely practice simple decency in race relations, the soldier emphasized.

**Talks with MacArthur**  
Among memorable experiences, Cpl. Paul cherishes his personal interview with General MacArthur, who gives socials at his quarters in the American Embassy in Tokyo for his honor guard on Wednesdays and Fridays. Movies are shown, cokes, ice cream and snacks served and music provided by various service units among them in the corporal's outfit.

It was at one of these socials that General MacArthur chatted briefly with Cpl. Paul and gave him an autographed picture.

"I think he's real great and is doing a damned good job," the soldier said.

**Musicians Know Tan Stars**  
Connected with Special Service and assigned to play at dances for enlisted men, civilians, officers and WACS, Cpl. Paul made many contacts with some of Japan's finest musicians.

He says of them: "They have ability, are fully aware of popular trends here in the States, and are crazy about Dizzy Gillespie, Stan Kenton, Duke Ellington and Joe Liggins."

"They know also about the great colored stars in sports and the movies, their top favorites being Jackie Robinson, Joe Louis Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott."

"Many who have visited the United States are eager to return and will do so as soon as they receive permission."

The soldier looks forward to their return with the assertion that many of them can give our American entertainers "a rough road to travel."

**Picked Up Bop Quickly**  
He recalls that the orchestra he



At left is attractive Heidako Nakamura, late wife of Cpl. John Paul, shown at right, who has served three and a half years in Japan. Japanese women preferred the tan yanks to the race-hating whites as these pictures illustrate. Cpl. Paul, in an exclusive interview with the AFRO, told how the Japanese women ostracized the white GI's who displayed bias

was with had sent to the States for Gillespie's high-rated "One Base Hit."

"We got the arrangement," he said. "Set it up in front of a group of native musicians in a Tokyo night club, and they played it from scratch. For my money, they cut Dizzy."

The bop and hucklebuck dances became popular in Japan at almost the same time they swept America, Cpl. Paul relates. He traveled about in Ofana, the

movie capital, and other entertainment centers.

**Meets Future Wife**  
A close friend Kibo Kasakura, a band leader, introduced him to a fetching, dark-eyed night club singer Heidako Nakamura 22, the

orphan daughter of an aristocratic couple who controlled large real estate holdings before the war.

The singer and Cpl. Paul found many things in common. With her sister and brother-in-law, they visited the night spots, discussed current events, and generally, had a wonderful time in the summer of 1947.

In 1948, the soldier asked Heidako to be his wife, and they were married by his chaplain.

**Wife, Child Die**  
Their happiness was unlimited when Cpl. Paul learned a year later that his bride was to have a baby in June 1949—but mother and child died in the hospital.

He was interviewed at the home of his fiancée, Miss Elaine Nicholas, a music instructor of 1141 Forest Ave., Bronx, who he expects to take to Japan if he can get reassigned there. Otherwise, he will seek assignment to Fort Dix, N.J.

**Intermarriage Numerous**  
Cpl. Paul says marriages between colored soldiers and Japanese girls are numerous, subject, of course, to approval by military authorities.

Military regulations require that a soldier desiring to marry a native girl has had at least a year's service in Japan and becomes acquainted fully with the background of his prospective bride.

Cpl. Paul intends to make a career of the Army, but, wherever he goes, he doubts if he will ever experience the pleasure he had in exotic Japan.



# Rich Divorcee Who Wed Negro Servant Will Devote Life to Prejudice Problem



works in a home near the new residence of the couple. The society woman has sold her \$75,000 Grosse Pointe home. The couple plans to live in a smaller home in Detroit. The new home is being redecorated. The newly-weds now live in a suite in a Negro hotel.

The neighborhood in which they plan to live is a high-class residential area into which several well-to-do Negroes have moved in the past few years.

Mrs. Tibbs declined to say why she sold her Grosse Pointe home except to state, "We want to live in town." Neighbors reported that parties had been held there recently at which several Negroes were guests, but there apparently was no attempt to force the couple to move away.

Mrs. Tibbs received an undisclosed cash settlement—estimated by some at \$1,000,000—and the Grosse Pointe home when she divorced Stahl.

**Negro, white bride wonder why people 'can't let us alone'**

DETROIT, Sept. 22—(AP)—Negro William Tibbs, 26, and his 48-year-old white bride, a divorcee, wondered today "why people can't let us alone."

Tibbs and the former Mrs. Eleanor S. Stahl were married Aug. 26 at Tackahoe, N. Y. The husband was a houseboy in the palatial suburban Grosse Pointe Farms home of his new wife.

"We're just a man and woman in love," he said. His wife added: "I tried to keep from falling in love with him, but I just couldn't fight it any longer."

Both were confident their marriage "will work." They said they planned to put all their efforts to ending racial discrimination in America "just as we have in our personal relationship."

MRS. TIBBS, mother of two grown children, was divorced in April from Harlow Curtis Stahl, a Detroit manufacturers agent. She received a settlement estimated as high at \$1,000,000 including the home.

After their marriage at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Tuckahoe, the couple returned to Detroit and

registered at a Negro hotel. They now are living in a less luxurious house in mid-town Detroit.

Mrs. Tibbs said she had enough money to support them. But her husband said he planned to go back to his \$60-a-week factory job because "I have a wife now and I am going to support her."

## Wealthy White Divorcee Marries Negro Houseboy

TUCKAHOE, N. Y. — (AP) — The marriage of a wealthy white Detroit divorcee to a Negro millwright helper was disclosed here Thursday by the pastor of Shiloh Baptist church, a Negro congregation.

The Rev. Charles E. Houston, a Negro, said he married Mrs. Elinor Stahl to William Tibbs. On the marriage license she listed her age as 47. Tibbs said he was 24 and described his color as "black."

The bride was divorced from Harlow Curtis Stahl, a manufacturer's agent, and received a settlement, reported to be \$1,000,000, plus a Detroit mansion in the exclusive Grosse Pointe suburb. They had two children now in college.

The couple took out their marriage license in Yonkers, N. Y., on August 24. Witnesses at the marriage were listed as Louise A. Butler of Yonkers and Nathan A. Tibbs of Fort Dix, N. J.

The groom formerly was a houseboy at the Stahl home, where his mother was employed as a cook. His family came here from Elkins, W. Va.

Mrs. Tibbs was quoted by the Detroit News as saying she was prepared to make a life work of fighting racial discrimination.

Recently the bride and Tibbs purchased an \$18,000 home on Detroit's once exclusive Edison Ave., which now has both white and Negro residents.

The Grosse Pointe Arms home of Mrs. Stahl was sold recently for \$38,000, after being placed on the market originally for \$75,000.

Rumors of the impending marriage swept Grosse Pointe club and garden parties months ago, but until today Mrs. Tibbs declined to confirm the marriage.

Returning here from a New York honeymoon, Tibbs and his bride checked into a Negro hotel.

Mrs. Tibbs wore an engagement ring of two pearls, one white and one black, surrounded by diamonds.

The Detroit Times quoted Mrs. Tibbs today as saying "It was such a gradual growth of feeling between Bill and me that I can't really say when or where we really found out we were in love."

"I got to know his family and his race well," the interview continued. "That's why I don't really feel that I have married into another race. We are going to make it (the marriage) work."

**Son Of Mixed Parents Shuns Mom's Funeral**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13 (U.P.) — Robert Bannarn, 21, embittered by his mixed racial parentage, declined today to attend the funeral of his white mother who abandoned him 20 years ago, even though he may inherit her estate totaling a possible \$3,000,000.

Bannarn said he would not attend the funeral today, at Detroit, of his mother, Mrs. Fleetwood McCoy Jr., 39, who died Saturday with her third husband, a Negro, on their \$70,000 yacht near East Tawas, Mich. The couple apparently died of carbon monoxide poisoning from a faulty engine.

Bannarn was secluded today with his Negro father, Floyd Bannarn, who was Mrs. McCoy's first husband, and his grandmother, Mrs. Lela Bannarn.

### Contacts Lawyer

He came out of seclusion briefly, apparently to contact his mother's lawyer, Jefferson Jordan of Detroit, who had been attempting to contact him in connection with her estate.

Bannarn's father married Mrs. McCoy in 1928. When the boy was 18 months old, the mother left him in the care of his grandmother, Mrs. Bannarn, divorced the father, and reportedly married another Negro, Harold Scott.

Jordan would not disclose the exact value of Mrs. McCoy's estate but it was rumored that it included a possible \$3,000,000 in real estate.

### May Face Fight

Meanwhile, there was a possibility that Bannarn faced a fight for the

estate. Mrs. McCoy's father, Earl P. Martin of Hopkins, Minn., questioned whether the youth, whom he never saw, could prove that he was the son of Mrs. McCoy.

Martin said he was informed that Mrs. McCoy had \$300,000 of her own when she married her third husband, the son of a prominent Chicago attorney, three years ago. He added that he had "no use" for his daughter and "she doesn't exist" as far as he is concerned.

Bannarn was released last March. Mrs. ELEANOR S. STAHL, 48, wealthy

## He Calls It Love At First Sight

Detroit, Sept. 21 (U.P.)—A 48-year-old matron who married her Negro houseboy said today that she would devote her life and her fortune to the problem of racial discrimination.

The former Mrs. Eleanor Sydnam Stahl, wealthy Grosse Pointe divorcee, married William Tibbs, 26, secretly August 26 in a Tuckahoe, N. Y., Negro church.

She said she tried to keep from falling in love with Tibbs, "but I just couldn't fight it any longer."

Mrs. Tibbs said she told him their marriage would cause "your race to reject you and mine to reject me."

### 'Love at First Sight'

Tibbs said, "We're just a man and woman in love, so why can't people leave us alone?" He said

it was "love at first sight" for him.

Mrs. Tibbs was divorced from her husband, Harlow C. Stahl, a wealthy manufacturers' agent, last April. She charged extreme cruelty. Stahl said he was "sick of the whole thing" and called Europe when rumors of the marriage began to circulate in exclusive Grosse Pointe social circles. They also have a son, Harlow, Jr.

Tibbs gave his bride-to-be an engagement ring on her birthday last June. It has one black pearl alongside a white pearl, surrounded by diamonds. Mrs. Tibbs said it was symbolic of their union.

Became Family's Houseboy

She said she first met Tibbs when he came to work at the Stahl house several years ago. Later he became the family houseboy and chauffeur.

Tibbs' mother was the Stahl cook for several years and now



# Society Matron Weds Negro

# WHITE DIVORCEE MARRIES NEGRO



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

**MARRIAGE REVEALED**—The former Mrs. Eleanor Sydnam Stahl, 47, Grosse Pointe, Mich., society woman, is shown with her husband, William Tibbs, 24-year-old Negro, after the couple revealed their marriage at Tuckahoe, N. Y., August 26. Tibbs's mother had worked as a cook in the Stahl household

The former Mrs. Eleanor Sydnam Stahl, 47, Grosse Pointe, Mich., society woman, is shown with her husband, William Tibbs, 24-year-old Negro, after the couple revealed their marriage at Tuckahoe, N. Y., August 26. Tibbs' mother had worked as a cook in the Stahl household. The bride was divorced from Harlow Curtis Stahl, a manufacturer's agent, and received a settlement reported to be \$1,000,000. (Daily News-AP Wirephoto.)

## RICH DIVORCEE BRIDE OF NEGRO EX-HOUSEBOY, 26

the interview, and the white woman, who has two grown children, gazed frequently and proudly at her unusual engagement ring—two pearls surrounded by diamonds. One pearl is white, the other black.

## Asserts 'It Will Work Out All Right'

"We couldn't think of any better ring than this," she said.

### Married in East

They were married Aug. 26 at the Shiloh Baptist church, a Negro congregation in Tuckahoe, N. Y., with Tibbs' brother, Corp. Nathan Tibbs, as best man, and his sister, Mrs. Marion Butler, as matron of honor. After a secret honeymoon in New York City, they returned here Sept. 1.

Mrs. Tibbs recently sold her luxurious home in the exclusive Grosse Pointe suburb for \$37,000 and bought an \$18,000 home on Detroit's Edison av., which has both white and Negro residents.

After extensive redecoration, it will house the newlyweds.

She said she will henceforth devote her time to fighting "racial discrimination." Tibbs said he will keep on at his job as a laborer in the Great Lakes Steel corporation plant.

"I have a wife now and I am going to support her," he announced.

She recalled how she and "Bill" first met four years ago, when "his mother, Nannie, whom I call Mom, was my cook.

"I can't really say when or where we really found out we were in love," she said. "It just seemed all of a sudden to be there. Last January I applied for a divorce from Mr. Stahl [Harlow C. Stahl, wealthy manufacturers' agent], and it was not until shortly before I obtained a divorce April 18 that Bill and I began to talk seriously. We both agreed it would

have to be marriage or nothing. "We fought it . . . but it was too strong for us. Last June 8, my birthday, we became engaged."

### Hopes to Keep Friends

Asked whether she expects her white friends to break off with her, Mrs. Tibbs said, "Time will tell. I believe the real ones will be there, but right now I cannot say."

It was learned that her daughter, Eileen, 24, who lives with her father, rushed home from a European trip last summer in an effort to discourage the marriage. Her son, Harry, 26, is married and in business with the elder Stahl, who reportedly made a \$1,000,000 settlement on his wife at the time of their divorce.

Detroit, Sept. 21 [Special]—The long rumored marriage of Mrs. Eleanor Sydnam Stahl, 47, wealthy Detroit society woman and divorcee, and her Negro ex-houseboy, William Tibbs, 26, was confirmed today by the couple in an interview at their suite in Detroit's Gotham hotel, a Negro hostelry. Both vowed they are "completely happy" and insisted, "It will work out all right."

They sat, holding hands thruout



## Three Step-Children of Billy Daniels



Bobby, Jimmy and Jane are the three stepchildren of Billy Daniels, N.Y. nightclub singer, who married white Martha Brauns of New England last week. His first wife, also white, died four years ago.

**Socialite, 21,**

**Kayoes Hale**

*Apro-American*  
Parents Resigned,

Give Couple Blessing

*9-21-50*  
GROOM'S JOB SAFE

Name Once Linked

*9-21-50*  
With 2 Movie Stars

NEW YORK — Martha Braun, 21-year-old brunette daughter of a wealthy and socially prominent New England family, turned down a \$500,000 inheritance to marry

night club singer Billy Daniels. She said she had objected to her daughter's desire to marry the singer when she first was informed of her intentions. Mrs. Carl Braun of Lowell, Mass., her mother, disclosed, Jan. 11.

But at that time her objections were based on the fact that Daniels, a beautiful radio and television actress who had previously been married and a 34-year-old idol of cafe society, is a widower with three children—two boys, four and seven years, and a daughter, nine years. The marriage, which rocked social circles all along the East Coast, and set white supremacists back on their heels, climaxed a two-year friendship between the couple.

**Society Stunned**  
Her mother said she had had a proposal of marriage from a Lawrence, Mass., man worth \$500,000.

The marriage, which rocked social circles all along the East Coast, and set white supremacists back on their heels, climaxed a two-year friendship between the couple.

The bride's mother was nearly hysterical on Jan. 10 after learning through the press that Daniels was a colored man.

**Main Objection Told**

She said she had objected to her daughter's desire to marry the singer when she first was informed of her intentions.

But at that time her objections were based on the fact that Daniels, a beautiful radio and television actress who had previously been married and a 34-year-old idol of cafe society, is a widower with three children—two boys, four and seven years, and a daughter, nine years.

**Love at First Sight**  
The singer, who met his wife while he was singing his top tune, "Black Magic" at a television try-out here three years ago, said:

"At least it was love at first sight with me. I don't know about her. I guess she must have liked me too."

**Bride's Mother's Statement**  
Mrs. Braun said: "Several weeks ago Martha phoned and told us she was engaged and asked us to come to New York to meet her fiance. 'We met Mr. Daniels and I asked Martha to return home with us to think things over carefully, before taking such a big step.

## Singer and White Bride



Billy Daniels, N.Y. nightclub singer is shown with his white bride, the former Miss Martha Braun as they cut their wedding cake after their surprise marriage last Tuesday. She's the only daughter of the wealthy Carl Brauns, of Lowell, Mass. After a reception at a Park Ave. restaurant, the couple left for a Caribbean cruise.

"She came home for a month and I suggested she take a trip around the world to make certain that this life. If love is stronger than family was really love, and what sheilly influence, we can't stand in her way."

**Parental Blessing**  
"Last Saturday night (Jan. 7), Mrs. Braun, after the wedding, when we returned home, we found said she believed Daniels was Martha had packed and left for Spanish and French, but the singer, New York. She called Monday who listed his race as "colored" on the license application, said he could see how a misunderstanding

could have occurred.

"I look Spanish," he added. In addition to the wealthy Lawrence, Mass., white suitor, Miss Braun turned down "dozens of proposals" in the past few years.

### Daniels's Career

Daniels, a fine performer for 15 years, has been linked to at least two movie stars on several occasions.

He sang with Duke Ellington and other famous orchestra leaders, and was featured at such night clubs as the Ebony on Broadway and the Trocadero in Hollywood.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., he came here from that city with Erskine Hawkins and his band and scored an immediate hit.

He became the darling of New York's cafe society a few months ago when he suddenly clicked at the Park Ave. Restaurant, and since then has received many attractive offers.

### Job Waiting for Him

The management of the Park Ave. Restaurant said last Friday that Daniels's job will be waiting for him when he and his bride return from their South American honeymoon.

Reached by a local daily by ship-to-shore telephone aboard the S.S. Italia as the ship entered the Caribbean, the singer declared last Thursday:

"Everything's very calm, very sunny, and very wonderful."

### Wife's Background

Mrs. Daniels who attended fashionable finishing schools was a student at the exclusive Semple School when she met the singer.

She is a graduate of Belvidere and Rogers Hall, exclusive private schools in Lowell, Mass., studied in Boston at the Academic modeling Moderne, and came here to study voice and television technique.

Friends of the couple revealed that they will move to their new home in White Plains when the honeymoon ends.

Mr. Braun is a prominent New England amusement tycoon, owner of the Commodore ballroom in Lowell, Mass., described as the largest of its kind north of Boston.

### Race Confused Her

"Last Saturday night (Jan. 7), Mrs. Braun, after the wedding, when we returned home, we found said she believed Daniels was Martha had packed and left for Spanish and French, but the singer, New York. She called Monday who listed his race as "colored" on the license application, said he could see how a misunderstanding



## JULES DAZZLED BY DOT?

## Another Ingrid Bergman?

# Wife Sues Millionaire Blonde Texas Girl Gives Birth Over Harlem 'Gay' Girl to Son; Millinder Very Happy

NEW YORK — Charges that a Harlem "Gay" girl stole the love of a 50-year-old, millionaire son of a Hungarian nobleman were filed in Supreme Court, here, last week, by the daughter of an Italian marquis, the wife of the scion. Not only did Mrs. Mia Buday, one of his wife's charges, describing them as "fantastic." The couple has been married since 1937. That Miss Dorothy Louise Gay of Lenox Ave., was the darling of her husband, Jules Buday, wealthy hotel man; she also produced love missives from Miss Gay to her erring spouse to prove her point in her suit for separation.

While the major role of co-respondent was assigned to Dorothy in the divorce action filed by the wife, the papers indicated that Miss Gay had rivals for the affection of Mr. Buday.

Described as being "very youthful looking for his age," Jules is said my his wife to have received mail from other women, and to have been telephoned "all the time" by one woman in particular who called herself "Cookie."

**Needs Money at Once**  
In her petition asking for \$600 per week temporary alimony, Mrs. Buday cited one letter, which she said her husband received from Miss Gay, which read:

"Darling, I have some shoes, stockings, panties and slips. Also I will be needing some money at once. All from one who loves you very much and always will, yours forever, Louise Gay."

Another letter filed with the petition for separation, set forth:

"Thanks very much for my allowance. A whole week has passed since I was with you and I remember it for more reasons than one. Darling, please get my watch fixed. I need it. I also need a beautiful ring to go with it. Yours with all my love, Louise Gay."

Said to be in her middle-twenties, Miss Gay is described as being attractive and curvaceous and possessed of a highly vivacious temperament.

Trysts between her and Buday were said by Mrs. Buday to occur right in their sumptuous home at 312 W. 76th St., where the married persons, estranged for longer than a year, occupy separate wings of the 10-room house.

On many occasions, the wife asserted, Jules would bring Dorothy home and secrete himself with her in his bedroom where they would remain for hours at a time. The affair has been going on for more than a year, the wife charged.

Mrs. Buday charged that her husband threatened that if she ever ventured into his bedroom while he was there with Dorothy that he would kill her.

## Dorothy Has Rivals

Jules, who earns upwards of \$200,000 annually, denied all of

NEW YORK (ANP)—Charles Rodgers Millinder is the name given the baby born to blonde Sally Mix at the Woman's Hospital here in New York last Saturday night. The baby, weighing 6 pounds at birth, is the son of the noted band leader, Lucky Millinder, whose wife has been trying to divorce him for some time.

Mrs. Cora Millinder had the band leader in court asking for payment of \$7,000 allegedly due her, but since she could not give the court a statement of Millinder's earnings, the case was tossed out of court.

Lucky, who lives at 700 Fort Washington Ave., where Miss Mix also lives with her brother-in-law and sister, visited the hospital Sunday where Miss Mix was registered as Mrs. Millinder, it is reported.

The baby's mother is a white woman, a native of Texas who has been friendly with the band leader for a number of years, according to reports. During his recent divorce, it was alleged that his wife, Cora, named Miss Mix as the co-respondent.



**INTERRACIAL WEDDING:** Beautiful Miss Constance G. Brown, daughter of Dr. Lucien M. Brown, and the late Mrs. Ida Brown, wed Danish-born Jean Koefoed on Saturday afternoon at St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Above, the groom looks adoringly at his new bride during the wedding reception following nuptial ceremonies.—Staff photo by Bob Fentress.



## As Billy and Bride Honeymooned in Cuba



Billy Daniels, NYC night club singer, and his bride, the former Martha Braun, buy some souvenirs during their 12-day honeymoon in Havana, Cuba. She's from a wealthy New England family. They returned to the United States Tuesday.

## Return From Honeymoon



Billy Daniels, N.Y. nightclub singer and his white bride, Martha, as they returned from a 12-day honeymoon to the West Indies aboard the liner Italia.

## Daniels End Bridal Trip

### Inform Reporters 'We're Very Happy'

NEW YORK — Billy Daniels, 34-year-old night club singer, and his pretty Massachusetts socialite wife, Mrs. Martha Braun Daniels, 21, returned here last Tuesday from their honeymoon cruise to Cuba.

They had little comment for reporters, who surrounded them asking all kinds of questions, except to announce were both

very happy."

Mrs. Daniels, who met her husband at a television studio where she played parts had only the following complaint to make: "I wish the papers would stop printing scenarios about us."

### Designed Wedding Ring

Mrs. Daniels displayed an unusual wedding ring with a horn of plenty embossed on it, when she and the singer arrived here aboard the cruise ship Italia, that she said her husband had designed, himself.

"It is supposed to bring us happiness and prosperity," the radiant bride explained.

Daniels, a baritone singer with a large following in smart set cafe circles, opened on Jan. 27 at the Park Avenue Restaurant.



# GI's Mother Wants Tots, *Afro-American* Japanese Wife in America

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The International Institute of this city last week was making efforts to cut through State Department red tape and bring to the United States the Japanese wife and two children of a GI missing in action in Korea. *Pat. 12-9-50*

The request that the family of the soldier be brought here was made by Mrs. Latonia Dickerson of 167 Winslow Ave., the mother of Sgt. ~~1st Class~~ Robert Jackson, ~~who~~ was reported missing in action with the 24th Infantry Regiment by the Defense Department.

Sergeant Dickerson's wife, now in Japan, is the former Miss Mieko Oisha. Their older child, Jau-nita, 22 months, was born when the GI was with the occupation troops in Japan. He had never seen the younger, Tanya, born seven weeks ago after he had left Japan for Korea.

## Girl Cut Off From Family

The American mother's intense desire to have her daughter-in-law and grandchildren with her arose from correspondence which had been cut off from her family en-girl.

A telegram from her to Mrs. Dickerson revealed that she has

been cut off from her family entirely for marrying an American and is considered "dead." The message revealed that she was in need of funds for herself and babies, stating: *Pat. 12-9-50*

"If possible, I would like to come to the United States and bring my children."

## Mother Doing Her Utmost

The mother-in-law disclosed that she had replied immediately to the telegram, sending \$25 and setting forth:

"You and the children are the only ties I have left with my son. I want you to come to America. I will do everything in my power to help you get here."

Mrs. Dickerson revealed that she had been referred to the International Institute, which has been successful in handling similar cases, through a liaison worker of the American Red Cross, after the Veterans Administration had told her that it could do nothing in the situation.



# IN-LAWS ON WIFE'S SIDE AND FORMER WIFE FRUSTRATED WHEN HUBBY MARRIES WHITE SPOUSE

Charge of Insanity Misses Fire When Couple  
Elopes to Chicago Rendezvous

## HAPPY COUPLE ELUDES DETECTIVES

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—Hardly had the hullabaloo over the interracial marriages this year of three prominent Negroes to white women quieted down to just incidental talk when news of another marriage crops up—this time with interesting sidelights attached to it.

Principals in the latest matrimonial venture between races are Atty. Eugene Smith, 32, and Miss Helen Gallaher, 20, white, formerly Smith's secretary when he was minority group work representative for the local USIS office. *Black support*  
Supporting players in the episode are the bride's father, who is at the moment, the former Mrs. Smith; an equally indignant former mother-in-law, Mrs. Geraldine Brooks; a tight-lipped mother of the bridegroom; and the Chase Detective agency, which had been searching for the new Mrs. Smith for 17 days.

Smith married Miss Gallaher three days after he was divorced by his former wife, Mrs. Beverly Brooke Smith, 29, who charged him with neglect.

The couple had been estranged for more than a year.

During the estrangement, the Smiths had sold their furniture and given up their apartment to live with Beverly's mother, while Smith completed law studies at Franklin university. Last June, after he received his law degree and passed the state bar, he and Beverly agreed to sever their matrimonial ties. They had two children by the union.

According to Smith, it was about that time he and his secretary fell in love. He said their marriage was necessarily quick because the bride's parents, well-to-do general farmers in Mount Gilead, O., "had hired an attorney to have their daughter adjudged insane because of her actions in regards to me." He related that when his ex-

Ohio (with white Americans) vorce suit she asked only support for the children. She plans to complete her college education which was interrupted by the marriage.

## Marries Negro Over Dad's Loud Protest

COLUMBUS, O.— Atty. Eugene Smith and Miss Helen Gallaher were married in Chicago last week despite extreme action taken by the white girl's father to thwart the union. *12-30-50*

Atty. Smith was formerly a minority group worker in the Columbus United State Employment Service office. Mrs. Smith was his secretary.

He said when her parents learned of her interest in him, her father came from his wealthy Mt. Gilead, O., home, packed her bags and took her home. The attorney said she was held prisoner at her home until Nov. 17.

She managed to get away and the pair came to Chicago where the Rev. L. R. Mitchell married them. According to Atty. Smith, his wife's father hired a detective to trail them but they gave him the slip.

This is Smith's fourth marriage, two of which were with Beverly Brooks, mother of his two children.

The father hired the Chase agency to locate his daughter. A detective trailed Smith for days, but was given a slip.

This is Smith's fourth marriage, two of which were with Beverly Brooks Smith, who is the mother of his two children. He is a graduate of Kentucky State college and worked for a year and a half at the USIS bureau. A first lieutenant in the Air Force reserve, he served four years as a fighter pilot in Europe in the last war.

Upon passing the state bar, he became associated with the law firm of Curtis and Jackson.

The new Mrs. Smith is an accomplished pianist and once taught ballroom dancing at a studio in Mt. Gilead. She has appeared in non-professional roles in theatre productions, and is a member of the local Paramount Players, a group known for its liberal attitude in the use of Negroes in its productions. Her parents are reported heart-broken over the marriage and have disinherited her.

Beverly Smith is said to have known of the friendship between her ex-husband and his secretary, as early as last May. In her di-



## Negro Girls Caught Riding in White Cabs

*black*  
MUSKOGEE. — Approximately six city Negro girls were caught last week by city policemen as suspects of associating with white men, according to A. O. Allison, city policeman. *Sept 4 - 50*

The young girls, all juveniles with ages ranging between 16 and 18 years old, were caught getting into white cabs on North Second street and being carried to the white men who awaited them in another part of the city, Allison stated. *City Chron*

The city police court released all of the girls upon the grounds of their not being of proper age, according to Allison.



# Mayor's Commission 'Explains'

## Milwaukee Teen-Agers Fight Mixed Sex Orgies

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Mayor's Commission on Human Rights has issued a statement concerning the much bruted-about subject of juvenile delinquency involving immoral sex relations between white girls and Negro men. The statement says the teen-agers were delinquents before the interracial mixing began.

Meanwhile, fifty student representatives from the city's Catholic high schools' student councils organized themselves for the purpose of stamping out the practices which have given Milwaukee such widespread unfavorable publicity during the last fifteen months.

The charges made against the teen-age groups were that they adopted "bebop" habits in dress and manner and the girls had formed a "society" which required its members to have sexual relations with Negroes or face beatings should they refuse to do so.

### COMMISSION'S STATEMENT

The statement of the Mayor's Commission, released by Robert C. L. George, its executive secretary, said:

"We believe it is important in the current 'bebopper' publicity to distinguish between inter-group association and delinquency as a cause of the problem.

"Good citizens in any group in the city do not condone delinquency, whether it occurs between members of one group or members of different groups. A great majority of Negro citizens are people of integrity and deplore the type of delinquency receiving so much current publicity.

"In all of the 'bebopper' cases which have come to our attention, the white boys and girls and the colored boys and girls—all

had already shown a history of delinquency before the inter-group association began, and obviously the inter-group association was not a determining factor in the delinquency.

"An excellent analysis of why these things occur is found in a book called 'Unrevealing Juvenile Delinquency' by Prof. Sheld Glueck and Dr. Eleanor Touroff Glueck. They point out the basis for delinquency more frequently lies in the home and family relationships than in many of the other factors commonly regarded as fundamental.

"In more and more areas, Negroes are proving their worth as citizens and employees, and it would be regrettable if the delinquency of some children should block their contribution to our community in any way."



# Musician, Girl Choose *Dependent. Dat. 6-10-50* Jail To Separation

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—“The course of true love never runs smooth.”

William J. Wallace, 20-year-old night club musician, and his pretty white bride-to-be, Miss Vallis B. Shay, 20, were jailed last week when they refused a judge's offer of probation on condition they not see each other for a year.

The couple was charged with remaining in the Fun House tavern, where Wallace plays piano although they are under age. Detective Rudolph Schneider, who arrested them, said the date on Miss Vallis' birth certificate had been changed. Wallace admitted that he lied about his age to get the job.

Judge Harvey L. Neelen, of district court, offered the lovers probation for a year. “But,” he said, “only on the condition that you stay away from each other for that year.”

Wallace balked. “We're in love,” he said. “Here is my money. I'm ready to pay the fine.” Reaching in his pocket, he laid \$30 on the bench—the extra \$10 to pay court costs.

This time the Judge balked. Referring to the statute books he found that the alternative to the fine is 30 days in jail. Citing the law, he asked Wallace: “Now what do you want, 30 days or probation?”

“We're in love,” Wallace repeated. “I'll take 30 days. We're going to be married in three months.”

Asked if she wanted probation, Miss Vallis shook her head. “No, Judge,” she said, “I'll take the 30 days too.”



## Oklahoma Yank Takes German Bride



Sgt. John M. Jones of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and his bride, the former Miss Gerda Meyer of Bremen, Germany, leave the chapel of Kitzingen Training Center, under rifles of honor guard following their marriage, June 29. Lt. Col. Louis G. Beasley, chaplain, officiated at the ceremonies. Sgt. Jones is with the 7871st Training and Education group, Kitzingen, and was a member of KTC's basketball team which won the European Command championship.

### Sgt. Jones Weds German Fraulein

maids of honor and Joe Bond, advanced Infantry Training at Vort  
teammate and all EUCOM basketball player, McCullen, Ala. He saw action in  
ball great was the best man. the European theatre in 1944 and

Sgt. Jones and Miss Meyer first joined the occupation forces  
met in Bremen in 1946 while he in September 1945. He wears two  
was performing occupation duty. battle stars and participated in the  
Reception Held battle of the Bulge. Prior to enter

A reception was held shortly after the wedding in Kitzingen. Completed two years at Wiley College  
after the wedding in Kitzingen. Marshal, Texas.

KITZINGEN, Germany — All Among the more than 100 honor  
European Command basketball guests attending were Chaplain  
star John M. Jones and Miss Gerda Meyer, Florence, Ala., and Lt.  
da Ann Meyer, 68 Gerhard Rofle and Mrs. Lloyd D. Jones, EUCOM  
St., Bremen, Germany, were Basketball coach of the year.  
joined in holy wedlock last week. Sgt. Jones, 3733 Maple Ave., Los  
in the Kitzingen Training Center Angeles, Calif., first entered the  
chapel. Miss Paula Author and Army from Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Miss Irmgard Ruesch were the in 1943 and took basic training at



## OKLAHOMA SERGEANT MARRIES IN GERMANY



KITZINGEN, Germany, July — All EUCOM basketball star John M. Jones and Miss Gerda Ann Meyer, 68 Gerhard Rofle st., Bremen, Germany, were joined in holy wedlock on June 29, in the Kitzingen Training Center chapel. Miss Paula Auther and Miss Irmgard Ruesch were the maids of honor and Joe Bond, teammate and all EUCOM basketball "great" was the best man.

Sgt. Jones and Miss Meyer first met in Bremen in 1946 while he was performing occupation duty.

A reception was held shortly after the wedding in Kitzingen. Among the more than 150 honor guests attending were Chaplain (Lt. Col.) and Mrs. Louis J. Beasley, Florence, Ala., and Lt. and Mrs. Floyd D. Jones, Chillicothe, Ohio, European Command basketball coach of the year.

Sgt. Jones, 8733 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., first entered the army from Oklahoma City, Okla., in 1943 and took basic training at Camp Walters, Texas, and advanced infantry training at Fort McCullen, Ala. Sgt. Jones saw action in the European Theatre in 1944 and first joined the occupation forces in September, 1945. He wears two battle stars and participated in the battle of the Bulge. Prior to entering the services, Sgt. Jones completed two years at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

Sgt. Jones is well known throughout EUCOM for his sportsmanship, team-play and athletic ability. He was the first string guard and assistant coach for the EUCOM champions, "Kitzingen Cavaliers" basketball team and has been selected for the last two seasons on the all EC basketball squad.

Sgt. Jones will return to the States in August and will take up residence in Los Angeles, Calif.



# VETERAN WHO MARRIED FILIPINO WOMAN IS DRIVEN FROM TEXAS

It is further alleged that Mr. Timberlake, and that another child was to be born after the Timberlake were forced to leave their Longview home.

## Adopted Children Shock Citizens When They March in School Parade PROPERTY VIRTUALLY TAKEN

(By T. B. Lancaster)

EL PASO, Texas — Strange things are happening in this "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave" even in this day of freedom. This is especially true, if belief is placed in the following accurate and factual story:

Out in East Texas at Longview, Texas, one—a Mr. Timberlake, who had done and had seen service for Uncle Sam in the Philippine Islands, who had the belief that he was in his own right in falling in love with whomever he might choose, fell in love with a Filipino woman, which was diametrically opposed to that of white men, made the unforgivable mistake of not only falling in love with a Filipino woman, but did marry her.

The Filipino woman was the mother of four children at the time of her marriage to Timberlake. There were three boys and one girl.

Investigation reveals that, after returning to America, Timberlake brought Mrs. Timberlake and the children to Longview, Texas, home of Mr. Timberlake. They resided at Longview, Texas last year from May 1949, through September 1949. Boyd street in Longview was where they had their home, the same being in the Negro section of Longview.

### Parade Brings Trouble

Trouble arose when the following took place: The four children entered school—one boy and one girl in the Longview Colored high school and the two younger boys entered the Negro elementary school.

A street parade immediately prior to a Negro football game in which the Lincoln High school participated—and in which the girl appeared as a member of the Pep Squad and the boy as a member of the Lincoln High school band—brought the matter to a showdown. Seeing the Filipino boy and girl

nattily attired and furnishing music in a street parade with Negro students was a bit more than white citizens of Longview could stand. They threw up their arms in disdain and set about to have matters looked into and changed.

As result Principal Lovert Everhart of Lincoln High school was deluged by telephone calls and other types of contact by white citizens of Longview.

Principal Everhart was subsequently called to the Longview courthouse where he was shown a book on "Racial Classification." In the showdown Filipinos were classified as "white citizens."

### Made To Leave Town "At Once"

Meantime Timberlake, who has relatives in Longview, was carried to the courthouse, and there was given "the low down" and short time to leave town.

The marriage between Timberlake and Mrs. Timberlake, which allegedly took place in the Philippine Islands, was declared "illegal."

Under the circumstances living in Texas as they were the likewise "illegal."

The Statues were upheld.

The Timberlakes were forthwith forced to give up immediately at a low cost and to great disadvantage such property as they had purchased, said among other things to be a home on Boyd street.

There was lightening like action on the part of the Timberlakes. They got rid of what they possessed in the Lone Star State at Longview immediately.

They are now said to be somewhere in the State of California.



# Missing Yank's Mother Begs U. S. For His Children, Japanese Wife

By LOIS AUSTIN

Defender Far East Correspondent

A heartbroken New York mother, whose son is missing in action in Korea, is desperately seeking a way to bring the soldier's distressed Japanese wife and two children to the United States.

The mother is Mrs. Latonia Dickerson, of 167 Winslow ave., Buffalo, N. Y., whose son war correspondent recently from Korea, talked with the mother by telephone, she said.

Sergeant First Class Robert Dickerson was reported missing in action with the famed all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment. Sgt. Dickerson's wife by a Japanese marriage is the former Miss Mieko Oishi. They had two children, Jaunita, 22 months, and Tanya, seven weeks old. The GI never saw his second daughter. She was born after he left Japan for Korea.

## Fond of Daughter-In-Law

Mrs. Dickerson's deep affection for her son's family was revealed in letters to her daughter-in-law.

The correspondence started when Mrs. Dickerson received a telegram from her son's wife.

The girl has been completely cut off from her family and is now considered "dead." Pitifully, the Tan GI's wife described her illness, agitated mental condition and lack of funds stating:

"If possible I would like to come to the United States and bring my children."

Mrs. Dickerson replied immediately telling the girl:

"You and the children are the only ties I have left with my son. I want you to come to America. I will do everything in my power to help you get here."

Through the letter Mrs. Dickerson finally addressed the Japanese girl as "my daughter," Mieko Oishi.

For awhile the soldier's mother was deeply concerned about the financial status of her daughter-in-law. Above all else Mrs. Dickerson wanted to rush some money to the girl but didn't know how.

## Correspondent Aids

The Defender's far east correspondent, Lois Austin learned of the case through some soldiers in Japan from the 24th Infantry Regiment. Immediately, correspondent Austin contacted Mrs. Dickerson.

When L. Alex Wilson, Defender

born in Tuskegee, Ala., and finished his secondary training at Spencer High, Columbus, Ga. For a while he worked at Fort Benning and in 1941 he joined the Army. While in the service, he helped build the Alcan Highway in Alaska. Sgt. Dickerson served in Europe and in the Pacific during World War II.

## First Wife

When Sgt. Dickerson returned to the state from Alaska, he was stationed in Louisiana. It was there that he married his first wife, Ruby, according to Mrs. Dickerson.

Later, the GI shipped out of this country again for overseas duty. When he returned to the states again, he was discharged from the Army.

Soon after, Mrs. Dickerson said, he found his marriage was broken up. In disgust, he re-enlisted in the Army. That was in 1946, the same year he was released from the Army.

He started divorce proceedings before he was sent to Japan. Meanwhile, the mother helped her son push for severance of the marriage. Soon after the sergeant arrived in the states in July, 1949, his divorce was granted.

## Japanese Wedding

Sergeant Dickerson returned to Japan and married Miss Mieko, in a Japanese ceremony.

Mrs. Dickerson, a native of Tuskegee, Ala. now lives with her son, Johnny Moore. She has two daughters also. They are Mrs. Dorothy Hale and Mrs. Ruby Fluellen.

Declared Mrs. Dickerson: "I thank the Defender for its help. My one big hope now is to get my daughter Mieko and the children to the United States."

"God bless you, Miss Austin and the Defender. Through the help of Miss Austin I have been able to get \$25 to my daughter-in-law. I sent it on November 8. Now I am doing my best to get daughter Mieko to America."

Correspondent Austin suggested Mrs. Dickerson try to obtain help from the VA. She contacted Robert McClide, chief attorney of the Buffalo Veterans Administration. He directed her to a Mrs. Statline of the Red Cross.

## Institute Promises Help

Through Mrs. Statline's aid, the mother was taken to the International Institute, 610 Delaware st., Buffalo. This organization has been successful in handling similar cases. The institute, Mrs. Dickerson said, has promised all help possible.

Correspondent Wilson suggested also that Mrs. Dickerson contact Norbett C. Knapp, Red Cross Field Director of the 25th Division, who will be able to give her prompt and valuable assistance in helping to care for the family while in Japan.

Rallying in typical 24th Infantry Regiment spirit to the aid of Sgt. Dickerson's wife are two of the soldier's comrades in arms. They, while in Japan, went to the State Department Bureau and asked if the missing GI's family could be issued a visa.

The State Department said this is not possible. The only alternative is to request Congress to pass special legislation which would permit the family to enter the states.

## Love of Country First

The sergeant was reported missing in action October 18. He left Japan and arrived in Korea with a service unit. This he did not like. Three times he volunteered to serve as a front line soldier. His wish was granted only after he staged a sit-down strike.

The 30-year-old sergeant was



# Presented at Selassie's Court

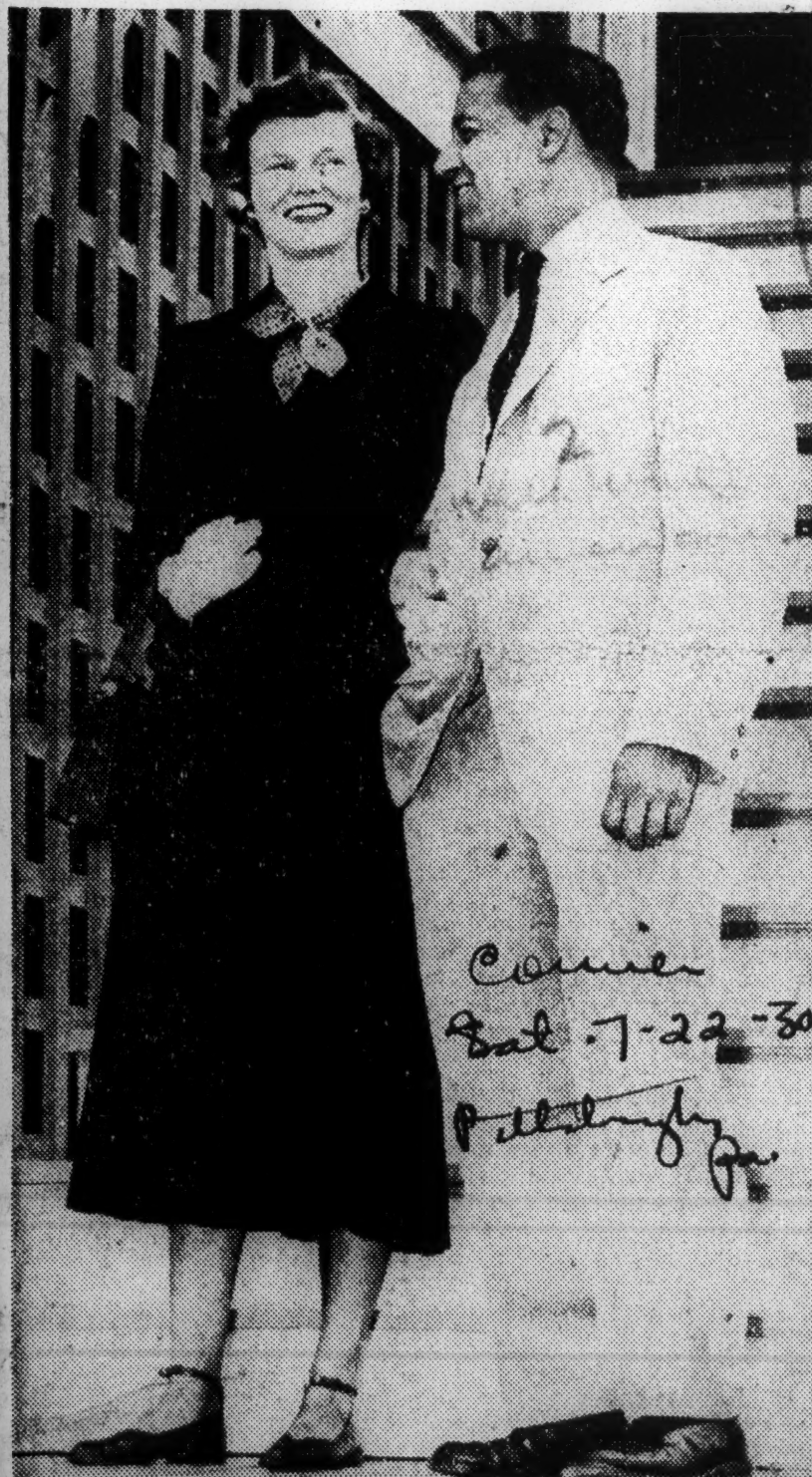


*As American  
Oct. 12-2-50  
Baltimore*

When Emperor Haile Selassie and his Empress of Ethiopia recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of their coronation, Chatwood Hall, veteran AFRO foreign correspondent, was presented to the Emperor and the Empress at a brilliant court reception in the Imperial palace. In the picture, Hall is seen with his Russian wife outside the main palace entrance immediately after they had made their courtly bows before the throne.



# Blonde Heiress Weds Urban League Official



**Before Ceremony—** Frank Curle Montero with blonde heiress, Anne Mather, before they were married Saturday.—News Press Photo.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y. —Anne Mather, 30-year-old blonde heiress from Boston's Beacon Hill, was married Saturday afternoon to Frank Curle Montero, 40, director of the Urban League Fund, in a simple ceremony, witnessed by only close friends and relatives. Photographers and newsmen were barred by a cordon of police.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in New York, at "Sailaway," the Long Island estate of Mrs. Charlie F. Brush Jr. a long time friend of the bride's parents.

News of the romance, which oomed through a mutual interest of the pair in racial problems, was not known publicly until Friday night when the announcement of the wedding became known, along with the arrival to Long Island from Boston of Miss Mather's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Mather of 172 Beacon Street.

Immediately after the reception at the Brush estate, the couple left for their honeymoon cottage, "Don't-Drop-In," in Bridgehampton, L. I.

Mrs. Montero, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Smith College in 1942, served for several years as a staff worker for the Urban League. Then for a time she was paid director of an interracial committee set up to check on enforcement of New York's anti-discrimination law.

Since last year she has been a graduate student of economics at Columbia University.

Mr. Montero is the son of Mrs. Frank Chalmers Montero, of Brooklyn. His own home is in Glen Head, L. I. He was born in New York and was graduated from Howard University and Columbia University. He went to work for the Urban League in 1945 and advanced from public relations to director of fund



**Wed Here—** Anne Mather and Frank Curle Montero were married here Saturday. Only relatives and close friends attended.—Campbell Photo.

In an interview Friday at the home of friends in Northport, L. I., the couple revealed that they met in London two years ago at a mental hygiene conference, although they had previously been introduced in this country. Mr. Montero said he proposed two months ago. They both declared: "We expect to be very happy."

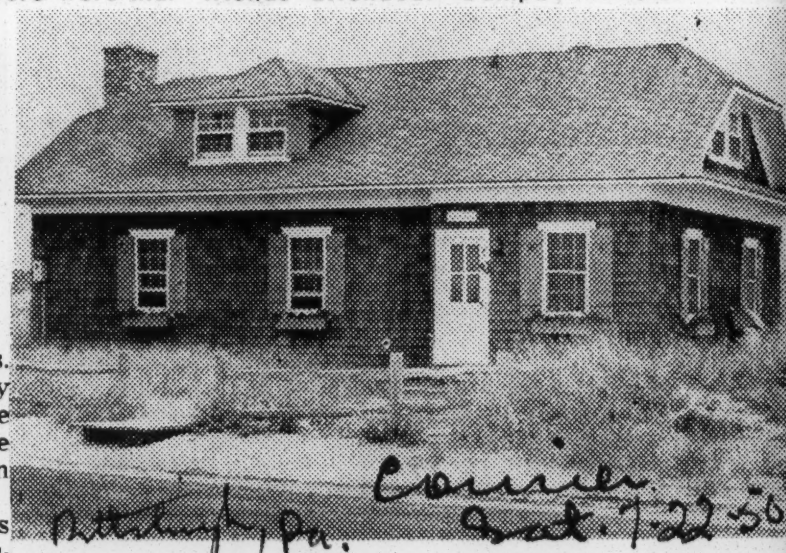
During the interview, Mrs. Brush, who is called "aunt" by Mrs. Montero, and her son were moving furnishings from the Brush home to the honeymoon cottage.

Best man at the ceremony was Domestic Relations Justice Hubert T. Delany.

Mr. and Mrs. Mather, both of whom are listed in the social register, moved to Boston from Cleveland thirteen years ago.

Mr. Mather is listed in Who's Who as a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Yale who took a post-graduate course at Harvard, and is a member of several fashionable clubs, including the Chagrin Valley Hunt of Cleveland, the Eastward Ho Country, Stage Harbor Yacht and Monomoy Yacht Clubs of Chatham, Mass., and the Algonquin of Boston.

For many years Mr. Mather was a trustee of the Goodrich Social Settlement and an honorary trustee of Hiram House, both of Cleveland. From 1920 to 1927 he was associated with Pickands, Mather and Company of Cleveland.



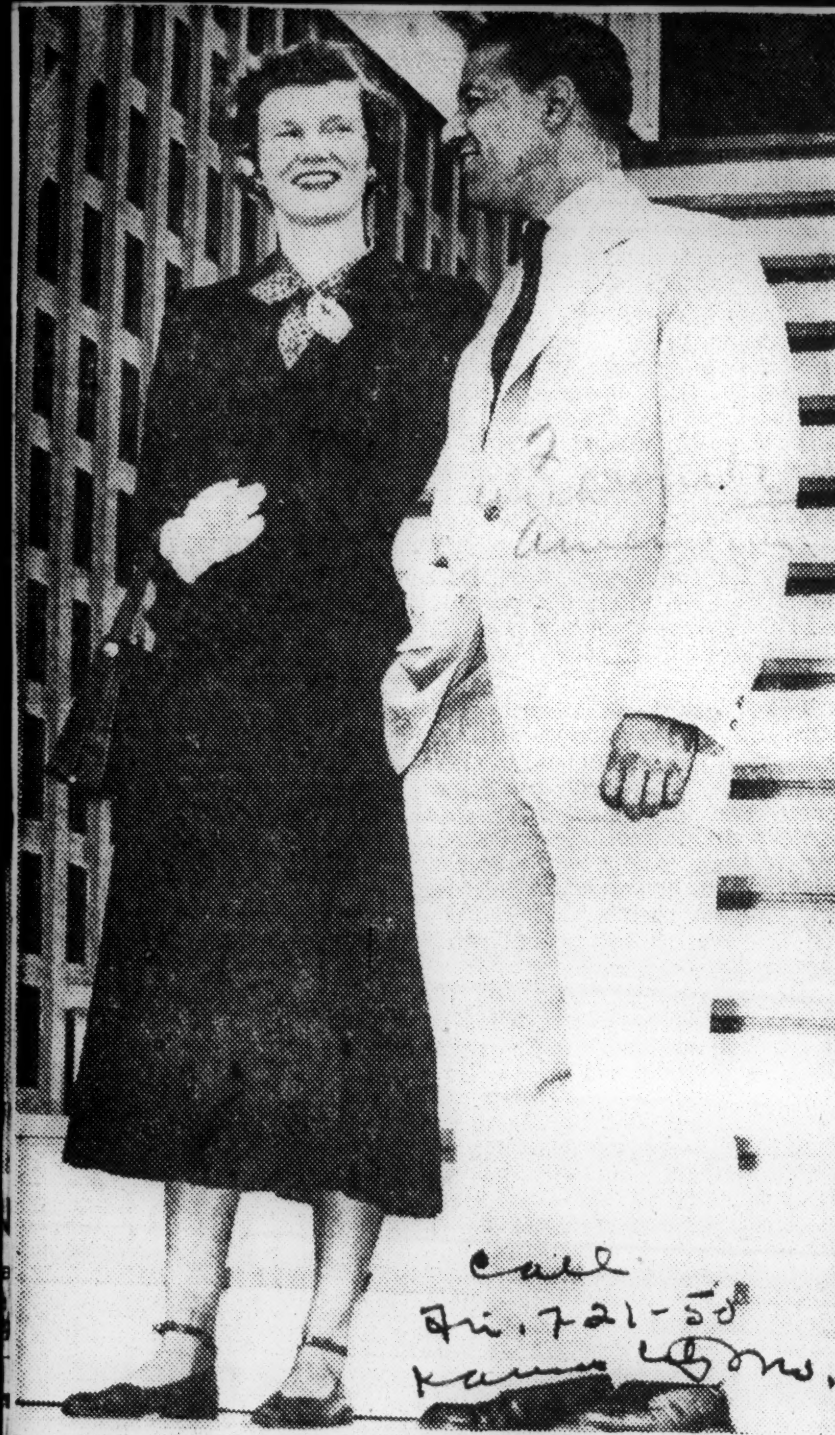
**Newlyweds' Home—** The newlywed Montero couple will reside in this cottage, located on Dunes Road in Bridgehampton, L. I.—Campbell Photo.

The newlyweds will make their home in New York. A friend of the couple said that they planned to expend their honeymoon to Southern France making a bicycle tour on which they will study social conditions.

Mrs. Brush's nearest neighbor in Bridgehampton, Frances Miller, took a trip to Haiti last year

and married a Negro named Marius. Another near neighbor is Richard Barthelmess, the silent screen star.





IT CAME ABOUT AS A NATURAL THING.—Romance which grew out of their common interest in combatting racial discrimination came to full bloom when Miss Anne Mather, 30, attractive blond steel heiress from Boston's Beacon Hill was married to Frank Curle Montero, 40, director of the Urban League Fund in New York. The marriage took place Saturday, July 15, on the fashionable summer estate of Mrs. Charles F. Brush Jr., at Bridgehampton, Long Island. The newlyweds are shown on the porch of the estate shortly after the wedding. They left immediately on their honeymoon.—News Press Service Photo.

## Common Interests Led To Interracial Match

*Call Fri. 7-21-50*  
**Steel Heiress Marries Urban League Official**  
BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y. —The fashionable wedding said as the marriage of Miss Anne Mather, 30-year-old white steel heiress from Boston's staid Beacon Hill to Frank Curle Montero, director of the Urban League Fund, of New York City, was a natural outgrowth of their common interest in fighting racial discrimination, both principal parties in the fashionable wedding said as they departed on their honeymoon immediately after the ceremony.

*mony. Kansas City*  
The interracial marriage took place Saturday, July 15, at the seashore home of Mrs. Charles F. Brush Jr., in an exclusive section of Bridgehampton on Long Island.

Twenty to 25 guests—members and friends of the immediate families—attended the wedding. The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in New York City, performed the simple double-ring ceremony. The Presbyterian service was used but the word "obey" was omitted.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Philip R. Mather, of Boston, a prominent steel and real estate man. Mrs. Robert A. Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., was the matron of honor.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with white lace which her mother and her three sisters had worn at their weddings.

The only music at the service was Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," played on a portable organ.

Newsmen and photographers were barred from the ceremony, but the beaming couple greeted them as they left the Brush home on their wedding trip.

The bride was wearing her "going-away" clothes—a blue, crepe white hat and gloves and blue dress, with red scarf and bag, shoes. Montero was attired in a tan gabardine, single-breasted suit with a white handkerchief in his pocket. He wore a white shirt and all-white shoes.

Nearly 100 cars filled with sightseers jammed the highway at the end of the 150-foot drive leading to the 15-room Brush home on the beach.

Miss Mather is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Smith college. She worked for several years for the Urban League as an unpaid employee.

### Boston Socialite

### Married To Negro

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 15—(AP)—Blonde Boston Socialite Anne Mather, 30, was married Saturday to Frank Curle Montero, 40, Negro director of the Urban League Fund.

Montero listed his color as "brown" when applying for the wedding license.

The Mather family is listed in the Boston social register.

# Embittered By His Mixed Racial Parentage, Shuns White Mother's Funeral

*He needed a break," the agents said.*

## Says She Was Forced By Mate To Get Decree

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Olive J. Perry, whose recent \$50,000 alienation of affection suit drew nation-wide attention, has asked a District court to set aside a divorce decree which she obtained last August from Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant in the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Perry claims that her divorce, secured in the Virgin Islands on grounds of incompatibility, was brought as a result of coercion on the part of her husband, and therefore is illegal. She further claims that certain agreements entered into between her and her husband at the time of the divorce, which gave him the right to her \$50,000, are now being used by him to harass her. Mrs. Perry, in a reply suit, announced that he married Miss Weyand, a prominent government attorney, in Ontario, Canada, last September 26, and that he is now living with her at his Washington address. Meanwhile, Miss Weyand has

18 months old, the mother left him in the care of his grandmother. Mrs. Bannan, divorced the father and reportedly married another Negro, Harold Scott. Jordan would not disclose the exact value of Mrs. McCoy's estate but it was rumored that it included a possible \$3,000,000 in real estate. Jordan denied the estate was that large, but said it would provide a "comfortable" inheritance. Meanwhile, there was a possibility that Bannan faced a fight for the estate. Mrs. McCoy's father, Earl P. Martin of Hopkins, Minn., questioned whether the youth, whom he never saw, could prove that he was the son of Mrs. McCoy. Bannan was released last March from the federal reformatory at El Reno, Okla., after serving part of a one year sentence for using and peddling narcotics. Narcotics agents said he was picked up since then for violating his parole but was released with a warning because authorities sympathized with him in view of his "embittered" attitude regarding his parentage, his abandonment by his mother, and his inability to obtain her a job. Bannan's father married Mrs. McCoy in 1928. When the boy was

Filed a motion in District court asking that the alienation of affection suit be thrown out because it contained "scandalous and indecent" matter. The court then threw out the suit. The National Labor Relations Board, told the court that race references in the suit were immaterial to the case.

She also asked the court to eliminate race references in the suit which identified her as a white woman who had entered into an "illicit love affair" with Mr. Perry. Miss Weyand, who is assistant





# Common Interests Led To Interracial Match

**IT CAME ABOUT AS A NATURAL THING.**—Romance which grew out of their common interest in combatting racial discrimination came to full bloom when Miss Anne Mather, 30, attractive blond steel heiress from Boston's Beacon Hill was married to Frank Curie Montero, 40, director of the Urban League Fund in New York. The marriage took place Saturday, July 15, on the fashionable summer estate of Mrs. Charles F. Brush Jr., at Bridgehampton, Long Island. The newlyweds are shown on the porch of the estate shortly after the wedding. They left immediately on their honeymoon.—News Press Service Photo.

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March," played on a portable organ. Newsmen and photographers were barred from the ceremony, but the beaming couple greeted them as they left the Brush home on their wedding trip.

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Nearly 100 cars filled the highway at the end of the 150-foot drive leading to the 15-room Brush home on the beach.

Boston Socialite  
 Married To Negro  
 BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—Blonde Boston Socialite

Monday, 40, Negro director of the Urban League Fund. Monday listed his color as brown when applying for the breeding license. The Mammal family is listed in the Boston Social Register.

Embittered By His Mixed  
Racial Parentage, Shuns  
White Mother's Funeral

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.** (AP) — Robert Bannarn, 21, embittered by his mixed racial parentage, declined today to attend the funeral of his white mother who abandoned him 20 years ago, even though he may inherit her estate totaling a possible \$3,000,000.

Bannarn said he would not attend the funeral today, at Detroit, of his mother, Mrs. Fleetwood McCoy, Jr., 39, who died Saturday his Negro father, Floyed Bannarn who was Mrs. McCoy's first husband with her third husband, a Negro on their \$70,000 yacht near Eas Tawas, Mich. The couple apparently died of carbon monoxide poisoning from a faulty engine.

He came out of seclusion briefly apparently to contact his mother's lawyer, Jefferson Jordan of Detroit, who had been attempting to contact him in connection with her estate. Then the youth disappeared again.

"He needed a break," the agents in the care of his grandmother, said.

**Says She Was Forced  
By Mate To Get Decree**

Meanwhile, there was a possibility that Bannard faced a fight for the estate. Mrs. McCoy's father, Earl P. Martin of Hopkins, Minn., questioned whether the youth whom he never saw, could prove that he was the son of Mrs. McCoy. Bannard was released last March from the federal reformatory at El Reno, Okla., after serving part of a one year sentence for using and peddling narcotics. Narcotics agents said he was

picked up since then for violating his parole but was released with a warning because authorities sympathized with him in view of his "embittered" attitude regarding his parole, his abandonment by his mother, and his inability to obtain a job.

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Olive J. Perry, whose recent \$50,000 alienation of affection suit drew nation-wide attention, has asked a District court to set aside a divorce decree which she obtained last August from Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant in the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Perry claims that her divorce, secured in the Virgin suit, was granted in her love

Islands on grounds of incompatibility, was brought as a result of coercion on the part of her husband, and therefore is illegal. She further claims that certain agreements entered into between her and her husband at the time

Mr. Perry, in a reply suit, announced that he married Miss Weyand, a prominent government attorney, in Ontario, Canada, last September 26, and that he is now living with her at his Washington address.

Meanwhile, Miss Weyand has

asked the court to throw out the case because it contained "scandalous and indecent" matter. The court's general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, told the court that race references in the suit were immaterial to the case.

She also asked the court to eliminate race references in the suit which identified here as a white woman who had entered into an "illicit love affair" with Mr. Percy. Miss Weyand, who is assistant



# Bigotry Threatens Mixed Couple; White Wife Pleads To Governor

WEST ALLIS, Wis. — Tortured and frustrated by race baiting and bigotry, Mrs. Maxon Ely, a young white woman who married a Negro man appealed in a letter to the Governor of Wisconsin last week for relief. Her story, a much too familiar one, is told below in her own graphic words — a plea for human justice and tolerance.

"My husband and I have read in the newspapers of your invitation to the Negro people of other states to vacation in Wisconsin and your promise that they will suffer no discrimination at the resorts here. We feel much encouraged by this democratic action of our Governor."

"Because of your stand against discrimination, we want to tell you about the unfortunate situation right here in our own neighborhood. We also want to call this situation to the attention of your Commission on Human Rights for proper action."

"I am a young white woman married to a Negro and living at the home of my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grgurich. In the four years of our marriage, my husband and I have established good, friendly relations with our neighbors, with the exception of one couple. My children, aged one and three, and I especially have suffered constantly from the insults and attacks of this one couple. They have, for the most part, refrained from attacking my family directly, but have incited their seven-year-old daughter to molest our children and shout obscene and abusive language at me."

"On May 29, their daughter, encouraged by her mother who was standing behind her, called me foul names which a child should never know, and, in front of the assembled neighbors, spoke insultingly of my honor. On June 9 the daughter picked our flowers and threw rocks at our house. When I told her to stop, she ignored me and continued to do the same things. When my father tried to reason with the child's father, he swore at him and began to speak of me in the most indecent language, spit at me, and threatened me with a sprinkling can. He used the same language against my two, small, helpless children."

"This situation has now become a neighborhood scandal and has reached a point where it is unbearable to me and my family. Obviously it exists because I, a white woman, fell in love with a Negro and married him. This couple does not believe in a woman's right to select a mate of her own choosing, and seeks to impose by slander and force their vicious and racist ideas upon the whole neighborhood."

an's right to select a mate of her own choosing, and seeks to impose, by slander and force, vicious and racist ideas upon the whole neighborhood. They claim that my husband and I and our children have no right to live in this neighborhood.

"But we are quiet people, and neither we nor our children have molested anyone. We think it's the right of anyone, regardless of his color, to live anywhere he pleases."

"We feel that this couple is creating fear and a sense of insecurity in our children, as well as warping the mind of their own child. There are potential dangers in this situation that I am afraid to think about. I am therefore appealing to you, Governor Rennebohm, to help straighten out this unhappy situation in our neighborhood and to encourage the same spirit of friendship and neighborliness in West Allis that you have expressed in your invitation to the Negro people to vacation in Wisconsin."

## MISS ANNE MATHER MARRIED TO NEGRO

Descendant of Puritan Cleric

Weds Social Worker on Long Island Estate

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 15 (UP)—Anne Mather of Boston, a descendant of the Puritan preacher

Cotton Mather, was married today to a prominent Negro social worker whom she had met while working to combat racial discrimination.

Miss Mather, who is 30 years old, became the bride of Frank C. Montero, 40, director of the Urban League Fund, in a formal wedding on the Long Island estate of Mrs. Charles F. Brush Jr. Philip Mather, steel and real estate executive, gave his daughter away. Mrs. Mather and the bridegroom's family also were present.

Miss Mather, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Smith College in 1942, and Mr. Montero met several years

ago when they were working for the Urban League, an organization dedicated to improving conditions for Negroes and Puerto Ricans. They met again two years ago when both attended a sociological conference in London.

The newlyweds said they had many "mutual interests" and expected to be "very happy."

The bride wore a white satin and lace gown that had been worn by her mother and three sisters at their weddings. Mrs. Robert A. Brooks of Boston was matron of honor. Justice Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court of New York, who is a Negro, was best man. The marriage was performed by the Rev. James H. Robinson, also a Negro.

The couple will honeymoon in a cottage on the Brush estate, which is twenty-five miles from the easternmost tip of Long Island. Later they plan a bicycle tour of France. They will make their home in New York.

The bridegroom was graduated from Howard University and the Columbia University School of Social Work. He has been with the Urban League since 1945.

The bride is studying for an advanced degree in economics at Columbia University. Her father long has been interested in social welfare himself, and has served as president of the American Social Hygiene Association. He attended Yale and Harvard Universities.

## Boston Socialite Is Wedded to Negro Social Worker

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y. — (UP) — Boston socialite Anne Mather, a descendant of the Puritan preacher Cotton Mather, was married Saturday to a prominent Negro social worker she met while working to combat racial discrimination.

The 30-year-old blonde became the bride of Frank C. Montero, 40, director of the Urban League Fund, in a formal wedding on the fashionable Long Island estate of Mrs. Charles F. Brush, Jr., a New York society matron.

Philip Mather, steel and real estate executive, gave his daughter away. Mrs. Mather and the bridegroom's family also were present.

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Miss Mather, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Smith College in 1942, and Montero met several years ago when they were working for the Urban League, an organization dedicated to improving conditions for Negroes and Puerto Ricans. They met again two years ago when both attended a sociological conference in London.

The newlyweds said they had many "mutual interests" and expected to be "very happy."

The groom was graduated from Howard University and the Columbia University school of social work. He has been with the Urban League since 1945.

The bride who is studying for an advanced degree in economics at Columbia university, is a direct descendant of Cotton Mather, whose grandfather emigrated to Boston in 1635 after British authorities tried to silence him because of his Puritan beliefs.

Cotton Mather was this country's most celebrated Puritan. He was to some extent responsible for the prosecution of witchcraft in Salem, Mass., in 1692, because of several books he wrote on the subject.

Mather personally believed in witchcraft and investigated several cases of "witches."

He told Judge Charles Haas that his wife's driver's license revealed both her age and her race, and complained that her only reason for marrying him was to unload \$2,000 in debts. Judge Haas granted an annulment.

The disillusioned Bryant, a musician, did not begin to find these things out until a week after their marriage. Then he left.

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## Wife White, So He Gets Annulment

LOS ANGELES—Leon O. Bryant, 24, is a free man again because his wife, Jean Ann, told him she was Negro when they married in Yuma, Ariz., last December 1, when in reality she is white.

The ex-Mrs. Bryant also told her spouse a couple of other things that were not true, he said, including the statement that she is 25, when she is really 35, and the claim that she was never married before, when she has a 10-year-old daughter.

The disillusioned Bryant, a musician, did not begin to find these things out until a week after their marriage. Then he left.

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## SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP NEEDED:

# Mixed Couple Seeks Wis. Governor's Aid

WEST ALLIS, Wis.—Inspired by Governor Oscar Rennebohm's democratic gesture in assuring visitors to Wisconsin's resort that all will be treated without discrimination, a local woman recently wrote the Governor asking his help in solving a discriminatory problem in her neighbor.

The woman, Mrs. Maxon Ely, white wife of a colored man, wrote the Governor at Madison that one couple in her neighborhood feels that she and her husband and children have "no right to live in this neighborhood," because they do not approve of mixed marriages.

She wrote: "In the four years of our marriage, my husband and I have established good, friendly relations with our neighbors with the exception of one couple. My children, aged one and three, and I especially have suffered constantly from insults and attacks of this one couple."

Shouts Obscene Threats  
"They have, for the most part, refrained from attacking my family directly, but have incited their seven-year-old daughter to molest our children and shout obscene and abusive language at me."

"This situation has now become a neighborhood scandal and has reached a point where it is unbearable to me and my family. Obviously, it exists because I, a white woman, fell in love with a colored man, and married him."

"This couple does not believe in a woman's right to select a mate of her own choosing, and seeks to impose by slander and force their vicious and racist ideas upon the whole neighborhood."

Warping Child's Mind  
The letter concluded, "We are quiet people and have not molested anyone. We think it is the right of anyone, regardless of his color, to live anywhere he pleases. We feel that this couple is creating in fear and a sense of insecurity in our children, as well as warping the minds of their own child."

Then expressing the opinion that there are "potential dangers in this situation," Mrs. Ely asked the Governor "to help straighten out this unhappy situation and to encourage the same spirit of friendship and neighborliness in West Allis that you have expressed in your invitation to all people to vacation in Wisconsin."



# Appeals Filed With NLRB

Fair Job Officer  
Receives Copy

## RACE ISSUE

Records Reveal

Denham Prejudice

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)

— In an effort to get her job restored with the NLRB, Miss Ruth Weyand has filed appeals with Robert N. Denham, National Labor Relations Board counsel; Paul M. Herzog, chairman of NLRB, and the Civil Service Commission.

A copy also was sent to Paul Kulthau, NLRB fair employment officer. This indicates that the question of racial discrimination is to be raised in the matter.

However, Miss Weyand's attorney, Samuel F. Jaffe, declined to say on what grounds Miss Weyand is basing her appeal. The Civil Service Commission explained that its office had not been submitted through the Commission's Special FEP Board.

### Records Show Denham Bias

Records of the NLRB disclose that Denham, who allegedly dismissed Miss Weyand because of her marriage to a colored man, is definitely racially biased.

Miss Weyand, who married Leslie S. Perry, legislative representative of the NAACP, in Montreal, Canada, Sept. 26, was dismissed by Denham on Mar. 3 for the good of the service.

The marriage took place after Perry's first wife, Mrs. Olive J. Perry, obtained a divorce in the Virgin Islands, and was disclosed when he filed a suit to enjoin Mrs. Perry from prosecuting a \$50,000 damage suit against Miss Weyand for alienation of affections.

### Allowed to Prosecute

Judge Edward A. Tamm, in the District Court here, has since ruled that Mrs. Perry has the right to prosecute her suit. Perry based his action on a separation agreement, in which Mrs. Perry allegedly agreed not to molest him or Miss Weyand.

Mrs. Perry charged that, as the result of an illicit romance between Perry and Miss Weyand, the latter became the mother of a male child in Sept., 1948. Miss Weyand was the assistant general counsel of the NLRB in charge of Supreme Court litigation and has been with the

board since 1938.

Denham was reported to feel that Miss Weyand's value to the board has been impaired by the publicity resulting from Mrs. Perry's suit. A spokesman of the NLRB declined to amplify the reasons for her dismissal.

Plays Mum

Neither Miss Weyand nor Perry would comment last Tuesday.

Denham, a native of Missouri, practiced law in St. Louis and Texas, ran a sugar plantation in Puerto Rico, a sheep ranch in Idaho, a cotton plantation in Mississippi, and had business interests in Florida, Texas and North Carolina.

In one case when he served as NLRB trial examiner and reported findings to the NLRB, the discharge of white and colored workers in a Louisiana oil refinery for union activities was involved.

The employer did not want the CIO union and was opposed to the organization of colored workers.

Denham reported that Clanton, a white boss over colored labor, said to a worker:

"How come you ain't my n----r any more? . . . I am not mad with you all because you went up there and testified against me or anything like that. I know white folks got you all to say those things."

### Approves Slave Tactics

Denham explained: "This latter appears to be a sample of the manner in which Clanton in particular has approached colored workers. It is the Southern overseer's way of controlling these people."

All through the record runs similar comments on the testimony by Denham, indicating his approval of slave-driving tactics to make colored men work, of slapping, kicking and shoving them around. Denham also has been accused of anti-Semitism and of having been hostile to the appointment of Jewish lawyers as trial examiners for the NLRB.

President Truman has submitted to Congress a reorganization plan which would abolish Denham's job as NLRB chairman.



**PREWEDDING SMILES**—Anne Mather, 30, blond Boston society woman, and Frank Curle Montero, 40, Negro director of Urban League Fund, smile as they pose shortly before marriage rite performed at Bridgehampton, N.Y.

## Society Woman Married to Negro Social Worker

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N.Y., July 15 (AP)—Blond social figure Anne Mather, 30, was married today to Frank Curle Montero, 40, Negro director of the Urban League Fund.

Montero listed his color as "brown" when applying for the wedding license.

The double ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. James H. Robinson of New York, a Negro pastor, at the large ocean front home of Mrs. Charles F. Brush Jr., a friend of the bride's parents.

About 250 Bridgehampton residents and summer visitors, some in bathing costume, stood on the sand dunes in the rear of the Brush home, "Sailaway," during the ceremony.

Mrs. Robert A. Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., was matron of

honor. Domestic Relations Judge Hubert Delany, a Negro, of New York was best man. There were 25 guests.

The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Mather, attended the ceremony. They moved to Boston from Cleveland, O., 13 years ago. The father has extensive steel and real estate interests. He is treasurer and formerly was president of the National Health Council. He is a descendant of the early American clergyman Cotton Mather.

Mr. and Mrs. Montero became acquainted through their common interest in the Urban League, an organization devoted to improving the living conditions of Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The Mather family is listed in the Boston Social Register.

## Barbara Scott, White Attorney Wed in Capital

WASHINGTON

Miss Barbara Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards Scott, 1260 Irving St., N.E., became the bride, on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m., of Robert Preiskel, white, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Preiskel of New Jersey.

The ceremony was performed in the bride's home by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University. Mr. Scott, local real estate man, gave his daughter away. She wore an ankle-length frock of Chantilly lace and net, with a short veil.

The bride's only attendant was Mrs. Peggy Lucas Jackson, matron of honor. Peter Ascher of New Haven and New York City was best man.

A native of Washington, the new Mrs. Preiskel graduated from Dunbar High School and received the bachelor's degree from Wellesley College before attending Yale University law school where she and Mr. Preiskel were classmates for three years.

Both hold the law degree from Yale and both are at present practicing with law firms in New York City.

## Mixed Pair,

## No Apartment

Landlord Accused  
of Reneging on Deal

NEWARK

The owner of an apartment house on Sixth Ave. leased an apartment to an engaged couple, but now refuses to honor his contract because the young newlyweds to be are of different races. Miss Pricilla Tietjen, of 45 Christopher St., told the AFRO.

Miss Tietjen, who produced a contract which showed a month's rent had been paid on an apartment in the house at 14 Sixth Ave., charged that after she and her fiancé painted the place and made other arrangements to occupy it, the landlord changed the locks and then refused to give them keys.

She said a tenant told her the landlord stated he rented the apart-

ment for the time and money required to paint the apartment. The offer was refused, and the young couple intimated they intend to take the matter to the courts. They point out that regardless of other excuses, the landlord signed a contract with them and accepted their money. "They hold that his reason for failing to live up to the provision of said contract is due solely to the matter of race and color."

His version of the story is that a barber who has a shop near the property, and who sometimes acts in the capacity of an agent, rented the apartment to another tenant without the landlord's knowledge of the transaction.

As a result of this alleged transaction by the barber, and without the knowledge of the landlord, Basset and Miss Tietjen were told the apartment was not available to them. They said Justice offered to return the rent money and to pay

ment, but changed his mind after a young woman explained, "happen to be Mr. Bassett (Emmet W. Bassett) learning 'the facts of the case.'"

of the facts of the case, the sett, of 68 Commercial Ave., New Brunswick) is colored."

Basset is a student at Rutgers University, working toward a Ph.D. Degree.

The owner of the property is William R. Mestice of 247 Broadway, who denies that the couple is barred on a basis of race and color.



## Negro Songster, Lena Horne, Has White Husband

PARIS — (UP) — Singer Lena Horne was married in Paris three years ago to Lennie Haton, a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer musical director, Miss Horne's publicity agent said Wednesday.

The Negro songster and her white husband are in Paris, where she has a night club engagement. She is scheduled to sing in London next week.

The agent said the Hatons plan to return to Hollywood later this summer.

## Lena Horne's wedding to director is revealed

PARIS, June 22 — (AP) — Negro singer Lena Horne and M-G-M Musical Director Lennie Hayton, who is white, were secretly married in Paris in 1947, Miss Horne's manager, Ralph Harris, announced today.

Harris said the couple kept the wedding secret for professional reasons, and now have decided "it is time that everybody knew."

Hayton won an Academy Award last year for direction of the movie version of the musical "On the Town."

MISS HORNE has been appearing in a Paris night club and opens a tour of England and Belgium July 3. She will appear in Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow, then go to Brussels for a week before opening in the famed London Palladium Aug. 21.

Gail Horne Jones, Miss Horne's 12-year-old daughter by a former marriage, is accompanying her mother on the tour. Miss Horne and Louis Jones were divorced in 1940.

# Here's Lena's Story:

## Married Hollywood Conductor Over 2 Years Ago; No Reprisals Expected

By LEM GRAVES Jr.  
(Special to The Courier)

PARIS—Relaxing among period furniture of an expensive five-room suite in the Raphael Hotel, right off Paris' famed Arch de Triomphe, Lena Horne recalled some, but not all, of the details of her marriage to Hollywood conductor Lennie Hayton two and one-half years ago right here in Paris.

Vague and non-committal on some aspects of the wedding ceremony, Miss Horne resisted all efforts to pin down the exact date and place of the nuptials. She admitted that she was married in December, 1947, but refused to fill in the date. She said that her marriage followed the usual pattern which, in Paris, means a civil ceremony followed immediately by a short church ritual.

Miss Horne hinted that the civil ceremony took place in the same Raphael Hotel, but declined to confirm this fact. At any rate, she admitted that her return to the same hotel in beautiful and romantic Paris largely inspired her belated public acknowledgment of the marriage which most newspapermen had known about for some time.

Asked why she had denied the marriage for so long, Miss Horne was equally vague and unconvincing. At first, she said, she felt that for a woman in her profession it would be more glamorous to be regarded by the general public as unattached. Later, she said that she and her husband had considered themselves plain, ordinary people who had the right to conceal their marriage if they wanted to.

After a chatty hour and one-half interview, this reporter was convinced that what really inspired the denials and secrecy was a desire to escape the inquisitive public concern in her private life and the commotion generated by interracial marriages in the oftentimes hostile atmosphere of the United States.

Faced at every turn with the rumor that refused to die, and

confronted with the sentimental environment of the same hotel in which they were married and as she said, the last straw. Since she doesn't expect any breaks of this kind anyway, she doesn't anticipate any problems of this interview in good spirits, as a result of the announcement and on all other subjects, except details of the wedding, she and Billy Eckstine are to star in a production is scheduled to start in late fall.

Flanked by her husband, Lennie Hayton, and her manager, Ralph Harris, the charming songstress revealed that musician Luther Henderson and companion Noleilia Kyle were best man and matron of honor, respectively, when the nuptials were performed here in 1947, while Miss Horne was then appearing at the Club de Champs Elysees.

Three weeks ago she came back to Paris for a sixteen-day stand at the Club Baccara, where she was again a tremendous success. At the end of that stand, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden decided to have a long-delayed honeymoon in the Raphael Hotel and to let the world in on the secret they had kept so long. For the past week the internationally known couple have simply rested and played in and around Paris prior to leaving this week for London and a series of engagements.

Asked if they anticipated Hollywood reprisals against them because of their marriage, Miss Horne and her husband said that the MGM Studio, which employs him and which hired her until she got a contract release recently, has known about the marriage all along. Neither expected any problems of either a business or social nature.

Miss Horne's greatest frustration in Hollywood has been the refusal of the movie industry to cast her in serious or dramatic roles dealing with the problem of racial advancement. She has now given up all hope that the vicious Hollywood code which restricts opportunity for Negro stars will be broken. The casting of white Jeanne Crain as the Negro girl in "Pinky" and as the last straw. Since she doesn't expect any breaks of this kind anyway, she doesn't anticipate any problems of this interview in good spirits, as a result of the announcement and on all other subjects, except details of the wedding, she and Billy Eckstine are to star in a production is scheduled to start in late fall.

Back in California, the couple will live at Mr. Hayton's home at 2163 Nicholas Canyon Road, Hollywood, where, says Miss Horne, they have lived together

since their marriage in 1947. In New York they will live at Miss Horne's St. Albans Villa. They hope to find a suitable apartment in New York City in the near future.

While in Paris, Miss Horne is having a wardrobe of clothes made by Paquin and Alex Magui, well-known Paris couturiers. In addition she has hired a seamstress from one of the famous houses here to do six personal gowns for her.

She thinks Paris dress fashions are the best in the world, but prefers American sports clothes. She plans to buy a Jaguar convertible car while she is in England.

Accompanied by her daughter, Gail, one of two children by a previous marriage, Miss Horne is enjoying the historic sights of Paris. She expects to return to Paris and to Europe at least once every two years.

She told this reporter that she is seriously considering making movies in Europe if the opportunity presents itself, since she thinks she will get better parts in England and France. But if all goes well, Miss Horne plans to continue to make her home in America.

## Lena Kept Her Promise To Courier

Because The Courier gave its word not to reveal the secret of Lena Horne's marriage to Lennie Hayton, the inside story had lain in moth balls since February. "When I am ready to announce my marriage you will be the first to know," said the stage and screen beauty. Miss Horne cabled her official announcement to The Courier from Paris last week.

Here is how the story broke: As in the case of old friends, Miss Horne and Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of The Courier, engaged in a conversation at the Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner in Washington, D. C., last February and Miss Horne told Mrs. Vann (off-the-record) that she was married.

Mrs. Vann's "scoop" instincts were immediately aroused and the first break on the story almost started The Courier ma-

chinery moving. But Miss Horne asked Mrs. Vann to withhold the story until a later date due to contractual commitments. Mrs. Vann agreed. And so the story was not printed. "When I am ready to announce it, you will be the first to know," the star said earnestly.

Mrs. Vann kept her secret—and Miss Horne kept hers. The Courier was still the first newspaper to receive official an-



# Lena, Lennie Wed in Paris



## LENA HORNE AND HER 'SECRET' HUSBAND.

—Lena Horne, the famous singer, poses smilingly with her new husband, Lennie Hayton, in Paris after they revealed that they were

secretly married in 1947. Hayton is a movie musical director. Miss Horne said that she kept her marriage secret for "professional reasons."—INS Photo.

## MARRIAGE OF HORNE, HAYTON IN 1947 TOLD

*Express*  
*Journal*  
MGM Musical Director, Negro  
Singer-Actress Decide It's

'Time Everybody Knew'

*There 6-22-50*  
PARIS June 22.—(P)—Negro

singer Lena Horne and M-G-M musical director Lennie Hayton, who is white, were secretly married in Paris in 1947.

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Lennie Hayton Mrs. R. L. Vann Lena Horne

Mrs. Vann (The Pittsburgh Courier's first lady) had scoop on star's marriage five months ago.

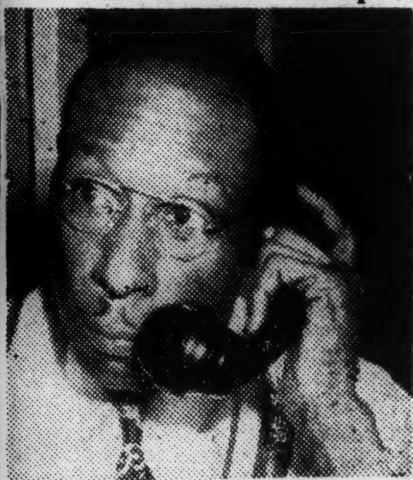


# Anxious To Bring Many 24th Men War Babies Home Eye Brides in Japan

By L. ALEX WILSON  
Defender War Correspondent

TOKYO, Japan—An estimated 400 GIs of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment have filed official papers seeking permission to marry Japanese girls.

This information was revealed October 26 when I made a tour of the camp in



CORRESPONDENT WILSON

Gifu with the commanding officer, Lt. Col Harry F. Lofton of Jacksonville, Fla., who has given his approval to many of the marriages.

The big problem facing lovesick Tan Yanks, now engaged in mopping up activity in North Korea, is their return to their former base in Gifu in order to complete arrangements for marital unions with their Oriental sweethearts.

## May Squash Plans

Some high officials have indicated that steps may be taken to keep the regiment from returning to camp, thus keeping marriage vows unspoken.

Any marriages between Negro soldiers and Japanese girls will help solve problems of caring for an undetermined number of attractive Negro-Japanese babies now living with mothers in Naka and other towns near the camp.

To meet the eligibility deadline, soldiers must file application to take Japanese brides before February 18, 1951. An estimated 400

have already filed to comply with Congressional Public Law No. 717.

Expected to officiate at most of the rites is Capt. Sullus Washington, 2380 Washington st., Gary, Ind., an Army chaplain who favors the marital unions.

## Visit Mothers

Following my tour of the army camp, I visited a number of homes of mothers with "brown babies." They are doing their best to provide loving care, under some hardships. Each mother expressed deep love for her child and the father.

Found playing with her two-year-old daughter was Teruko Enya. She is anxiously awaiting the return of her baby's father, Cpl. Ernest Steinbeck of Philadelphia.

Attractive and friendly was Miss Sachikonharai who proudly showed off her baby girl and talked about her future husband, Sgt. Sammons of Jenkinstown.

Curly-haired Jean, eight-month-old daughter of Cpl. Haywood Washington of Washington D. C., and Miss Misako Yamado, won my heart completely and, I'm sure, would bring a smile to the lips of the average American.

## Opposition At Camp

The strongest opposition in camp to the mixed marriages comes from dependents, wives of soldiers in Korea and from some members of the civilian staff.

Miss Corrine Eaddy of Cincinnati, Ohio, service club director, thinks the marriage will not work. Mrs. Pauline Allison of Louisville, Ky., is only lukewarm about the whole thing.

The average Japanese woman is described as consistently loyal, affectionate and devoted to the male of her choice. Many of the Japanese girls will apparently make worthy wives for American boys.

By JAMES L. HICKS  
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CAMP GIFU, Japan—Wholesale marriage of colored GIs to Japanese women when the 24th Infantry Regiment returns to Japan was predicted here Wednesday by highly informed persons.

I made a tour of the camp and surrounding towns and found an amazing number of "Brown Babies" fathered by men now fighting in Korea. Informants said that many men have already written asking permission of the Army to marry the mothers of these children upon their return here.

## Must Wed by Feb. 18, 1951

New regulations permit marriage if the ceremony is performed before February 18, 1951. Lt. Col. Harry Lofton, commanding officer of Camp Gifu, home of 24th, has already approved some requests of returning men and the first marriage is expected any day now.

I met a soldier and the Japanese woman he intends to marry. They had their small son with them. The child is strikingly handsome. The father was very happy but asked that is name not be used until after the ceremony as been performed.

## Colonel Okeys Marriages

Colonel Lofton told me that he heartily approves such marriages and feels that the women will make the men good wives. Before going to Korea, the men cared for their brown babies well. With the men away, however, many mothers have suffered hardships, and some have deserted their children.

The only opposition to marriages that I found came from a few American wives on post. Some say that such marriages will not work. Others feel that they will work and some are seeking to adopt brown babies.

## Would Adopt Baby

One such woman is wife of M-Sgt. "Big Boy" Jackson, 1949 All-Army heavyweight boxing champion. She now has a brown baby deserted by its mother living with

her and is trying to get the father's approval for adoption. He is now in Korea.

Marriages also are favorably looked upon by Chaplain Captain Sullus B. Washington, Columbus Georgia. Some claim that the Army will sidestep the matter by keeping the regiment out of Japan until after the marriage deadline passes.

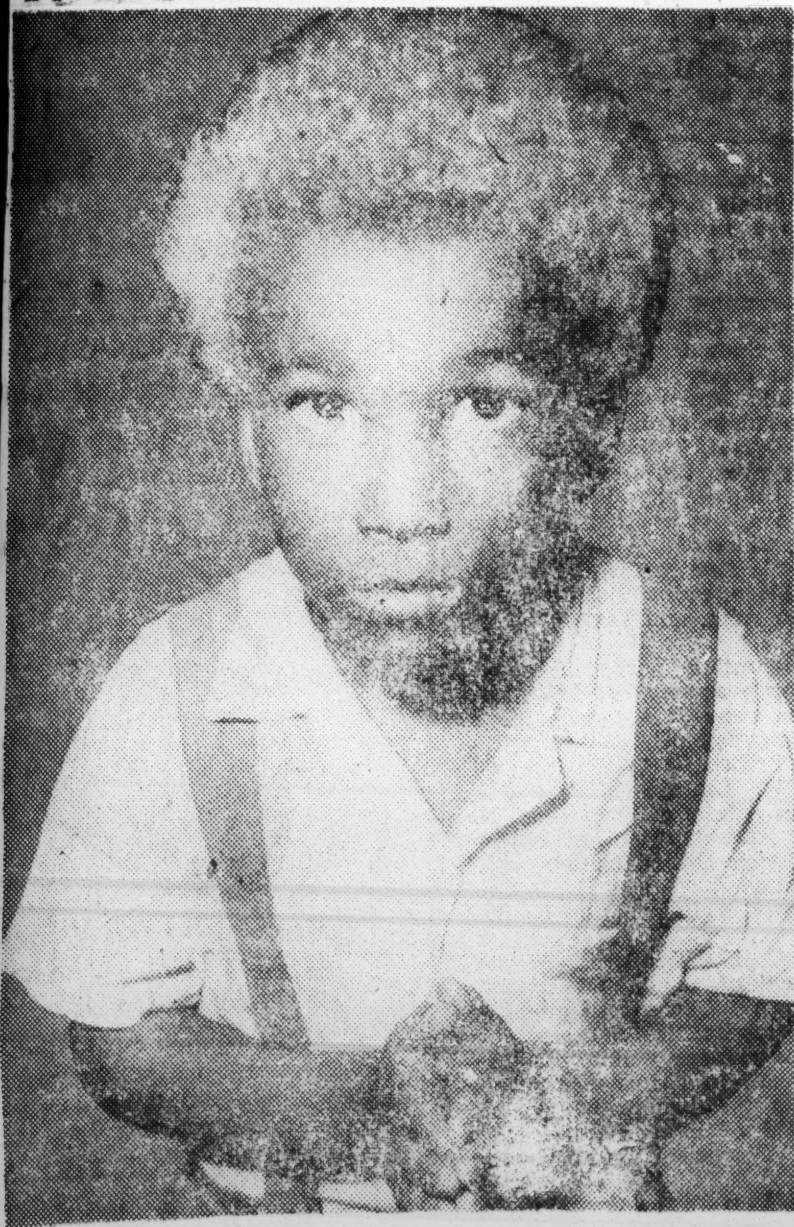


# 'Mulatto,' Film Story Of A Brown Italian War Baby, Stirs Broadway

*Independent Sat. 12-2-50* *Uniq. sell.*

By ARNOLD de MILLE

**T**HE problem of what to do with brown Italian war babies has hit Broadway in "Mulatto," a controversial Italian film made in Rome. "Mulatto," which has no relation to the American play by Langston Hughes, is a movie about the son of an Italian girl and an American Negro GI. Its proposed solution to the brown war baby problem is meeting stiff criticism. Produced at the Scalera Film Studio in Rome, the film, with English titles, was directed by its author, Francesco De Robertis, known as the "maestro" of the Italian realistic school. With the exception of its unpopular solution to the problem of brown Italian war babies, it is a charming story of a lovable blond-headed mulatto boy.



ANGELO MAGGIO in "Mulatto."

The story is of four-year-old Angelo (played by Angelo Maggio) whose mother, a blonde, died in childbirth. Her husband, Matteo Belfiore (played by Renato Baldini), who had spent five years in jail for stealing bread during the war, upon his release, is forced to accept the responsibility of Angelo. According to the paternity law, the child is regarded as his son.

Matteo and his long-time, Don Gennaro (played by Umberto Spadaro), who had been his singing and playing partner in cafes before the war, go back to their old job of singing and playing, taking Angelo along to collect the money as they played.

At first the boy is a great attraction. He proved a "gold mine" to them. But after a while the customers begin to comment about his blonde hair, copper face and white hands, then make fun of him. In one instance a fight ensues and the team loses its job.

From the outset, Matteo hates Angelo. He resented everything about the boy. Don Gennaro, on the other hand, is extremely fond of him. He cares for Angelo, and does all he can to get Matteo to like him. Don Gennaro even pays a group of children to give Angelo a fake beating, hoping that Matteo would rescue the boy and feel some pity and compassion for him.

After many abuses heaped upon Angelo, Matteo finally begins to feel close to him. Angelo became very ill after swallowing a pin. Matteo then realized he has become quite attached to the boy and prays earnestly for his recovery. While recovering, a group of youngsters visit Angelo and bring him gifts. Matteo accuses Don Gennaro of pulling another of his tricks, but when he discovers it is not a trick but the real thing, he and the boy become inseparable.

Matteo then goes to his old

sweetheart, Catari (played by Iole Fierro) and tells her he wants to marry her, that Angelo needs a mother. Catari rejects him, saying that she loves him but that Angelo will always be between them. She says that if they were to get married and have children the children would know the difference and Angelo would be unhappy and so would Matteo. Matteo accepts her decision.

On Angelo's fourth birthday, Matteo gives him a birthday party. A stranger, an American Negro, shows up and explains to Matteo that he is a prizefighter and the brother of a dead American GI who had a son by an Italian girl. He says he recently received the uniform of his brother who had been killed in the North Italian campaign, and that in the lining of the uniform was a note requesting that he find the boy, adopt him and take him to America. But he says he did not come to take the child if he is happy in his present surroundings, that he would go away as he came.

While they are talking, Angelo enters the room, appears frightened, crabs matted by the hand and holds tightly to him.

Matteo invites the stranger to join the party, drink and be happy with them. The stranger, for some reason, is placed next to Angelo at the table, with Matteo at the other end, far away from the child. The birthday cake is brought in with four candles. Angelo blew out three. The stranger says that someone in the room is unhappy, then blows out the fourth candle. Matteo, fighting against the apparent quick relationship between Angelo and the stranger, tries to drown his hurt by singing a ballad he wrote for Angelo. The stranger follows this with the spiritual "Deep River." Angelo follows the stranger to the platform, sits at his feet and at the end of the tune, hums the song.

They then have a boxing game

in front of all the guests.

In "Mulatto," the author points out the unfairness of the law in making a man responsible for a child given birth to by his wife although it is commonly known and unconvincingly proven the child is not his. He tried to give a picture of how such a child would be treated and accepted by others and how those close to him would suffer.

There are some beautiful scenes in the film and the story itself is full of emotion. In some scenes the emotions on the part of the boy's foster father are a bit superficial. But some of those faults could be overlooked. It is the solution to the supposed problem the author presents that is meeting the stiff criticism.

Near the end, when the brother of the boy's father shows up at the party, Angelo was afraid of the stranger. Yet, they were put together at the table and within a very short time became over-friendly. Then after the foster father sings a ballad he had written for Angelo, the stranger asked permission to sing. He sings "Deep River." The moment he began to sing the boy, supposedly innocently, ran and sat at his feet and listened. Near the end of the song, in spite of the fact that all through the picture he has shown no inclination for music, he begins humming the melody of a tune he had never heard before. Also, in spite of the fact that in all street fights in which he had been attacked and beaten, he had never shown a desire to fight back, he immediately takes to boxing with his uncle.

The next scene after the boxing session shows a boat leaving for America and the foster father walking from the pier with his old sweetheart, kicking a stone into the river.

In short, the author implies that all Negroes are spiritual singers and prize fighters that the children of Italian girls, or German, or Korean or Japanese or any other women other than Negroes fathered by Negro GIs, are the responsibility of America and would be happier with the Negroes in the United States.



Their Happiness Is More Important Than Prejudice  
*African American Sat. 12-2-50 Baltimore Md.*



Sgt. and Mrs. Harold Sammons are shown with their young son in Japan. He's from Jenkinstown, Pa.



# Children Of Conquerors Have No Future In Japanese Island

# Will End Citizenship To Marry German Girl

Weyanoke, Va. 12.23-50

By MILTON A. SMITH  
OLSO, Japan — The children of the conquerors have a cruel time in Japan and there is no future in this island country for them, according to Mrs. Miki Sawada, founder of the Elizabeth Saunders home for unwanted Eurasian babies.

This applies both to children sired by white as well as colored GI's although Mrs. Sawada thinks those who have colored fathers have the tougher time.

Spindly legged, diseased, part colored babies have been picked up in fields, in the Imperial Palace Moat, in public toilets and in shoe boxes at railroad stations. One baby was found in a frozen rice paddy with its navel cord still uncut.

Many have died from starvation murder and neglect. The unwed mothers of the children are usually disgraced and sometimes disowned by their families. The Japanese government makes little if any provision for the care of these Occupation born youngsters and the Americans would rather think they did not exist.

Mrs. Sawada established the "Elizabeth Saunders Home" for unwanted Eurasian babies so that they might have some chance for a normal life. Right now there are 80 babies at the home. One of these 28 are the products of romance between colored GI's and Japanese girls. Some of the girls were street walkers whose price may have been as high as 1000 Yen (about \$2.50) or as little as a loaf of white bread or a carton of cigarettes. The mothers of others are well educated, moral Japanese girls who bore babies after the promise of marriage and a home life in America.

There is no way of telling how many unwanted babies were killed or left to die. Nor is there any way of determining how many there are in Japan. All the babies are Japanese citizens.

A Japanese citizen of complete Japanese ancestry has a low standard of living and a hard life. A Japanese citizen of mixed parents and who is also illegitimate has an especially tough time. If

his hair is blond he is teased by other Japanese. They also tease him if his hair is too curly or his skin too dark. There is no place in Japan for "super-colored" babies. A Japanese couple once smeared their unwanted baby with soot and ink and palmed him off at the Saunders home—the home accepts only babies of mixed parents. The nurses at the home thought the baby was colored. Since the baby had a cold they did not wash it. The nurses were not alarmed when the soot on the baby rubbed off on the bed. Maybe, they thought, colored babies not rub off. Nor were they shocked when the baby perspired black sweat. It was, they thought only natural. Two or three days later they washed the baby and the soot came off—it was a full Japanese baby.

Mrs. Sawada explained this by saying that Japanese have had no experience in dealing with Tan GI babies. They simply did not know it won't rub off.

The Saunders home is a series of large Japanese style homes situated around a picture post card garden.

To enter the home you walk 160 steps through a private tunnel cut under a mountain. The tunnel opens out into the garden. On the left is a play space, to the right the main home. Other buildings are scattered through the grounds.

This beautiful place was once Mrs. Sawada's private home. She is the daughter of a member of the once powerful and wealthy Mitsubishi family—one of the real rulers of the pre-war Japanese Empire. The home was first taken over by the Japanese Army as an officers club. After the defeat of this country the home was commandeered by the occupation. Mrs. Sawada got it back by purchasing it from the occupation on the grounds that it would be used for charitable purposes.

Because of this many Americans living here question Mrs. Sawada's motives. They say her interest in children is but a sham she used to get back her ancestral home. Others say that Mrs. Sawada is bitter against the Americans. She lost her son in a naval

battle in which the Japanese fleet was beaten. These people say Mrs. Sawada maintains the home as an affront to the American people for the home proves, without a shadow of a doubt, that American GI's used Japanese girls.

Mrs. Sawada said she maintained the home to care for the unwanted babies and to prove to Japan and the world that Eurasian babies could grow up into useful citizens. All the children are taught Christianity—Mrs. Sawada is an Episcopalian—but they are not taught English. The lessons in English will start in April when the kindergarten opens.

FRANKFURT, Germany — Fear of bringing a white wife and their two children to his home town, Weyanoke, La., led Walter Dawson, 32, to offer last week to give up his American citizenship and remain in Germany with the woman he loves.

Dawson has been unable to marry Elfriede Schmidt, mother of his two small children, because he cannot gain permission to enter Germany legally. He made the offer to forego American citizenship while he was on trial for entering the European country illegally.

The former soldier's attorney, Elmo Gower of Cumberland, Md., made an eloquent plea for his client before Alabama-born U. S. District Judge John J. Speight.

"If you lock up this man, you break two hearts and break up the home of two small children," he said. "This man wants to marry this woman and only stupid rules are blocking his way."

Dawson was found guilty, but Judge Speight postponed sentence.

The ex-GI was sentenced to eight months last year when he entered Germany illegally. Five months were suspended provided he return to the U. S. But when French authorities held him up in the French zone, Dawson said he returned to Biebrich and resumed living with Miss Schmidt.



# GI Romances And 13,000 Illegitimate Children Pose Knotty Problem In U.S.-Occupied Zone

## German Orphans of Occupation

FRANKFURT, Jan. 14—(P)— The welfare office recently sent An unwed German girl bore three children in two years to addresses of Americans named as checks for dollars. But as a German soldier here. Then, just recently, the couple married. United States. It received three she and her children were hungry.

Not all GI-fraulein romances end at the altar. Official German figures indicate there are about 13,000 illegitimate children born of American fathers and German mothers in the American occupation zone. German welfare authorities report that Negro American fathers accounting for 8 1-2 per cent of the American-produced babies, care better for these children than white fathers.

The problem—one that has followed every military occupation since time immemorial—is unsolved. The problem facing chaplains is that Germany is made to order for illicit love affairs.

"We keep busier with this situation than with anything else," U. S. Army Chaplain (Lt. Col.) John O. Woods of Pittsburgh, Pa., told a reporter. Lively young American soldiers and civilians, rich by European standards, meet girls, often destitute, yet attractive, in a country where women far outnumber men.

He did not dispute the German figures, based on records of the Frankfurt City Welfare office. The office was visited up to Sept. 19, 1949, by 964 unmarried mothers who said their babies had American fathers.

Approximately 7 1-2 per cent of the Americans in Germany—military and civilians—are stationed in Frankfurt. Projection of the Frankfurt birth ratio through the U. S. Zone and Berlin would give a total of about 12,900 illegitimate American-German births.

### Figures Still Incorrect

The figure does not take into account those not reported to the welfare office. Nor does it include babies born since September, nor those born in other occupation zones.

There is little advantage in a girl telling the office the father was American, if he were not. It involves red tape in getting welfare. An American cannot be forced to help support the child; an unmarried German father can.

In 216 of the 946 cases in Frankfurt, Americans acknowledged their fatherhood in writing—enabling the girl to get welfare support more quickly. And 306 others recorded their willingness to provide some support.

But experience indicates that willingness to help dwindles when the father returns to the United States.

vate.

### Checks Uncashable

After his last visit, he sent her checks for dollars. But as a German, she could not cash them, and her children were hungry.

Chaplain Woods telephoned the boy in London. Yes, the boy said, he always intended to get married, had even got an exit permit for the girl at one time, but the third baby made it impossible for her to leave. He still would like to marry her if it could be arranged.

The chaplain called the boy's commanding officer—and got an irate earful about granting any more time off to a soldier who always got back late. But the C. O. relented when he heard about the three children, and granted a 10-day pass.

The boy arrived in Frankfurt and Air Force Chaplain (Capt.) Albert H. Lindeman took over the task of wading through American and German red tape.

The final German papers were obtained on the last day of the leave. Chaplain Lindeman didn't even have time to sigh with relief after performing the marriage ceremony. He rushed the boy out to the airfield to catch the London plane. There was a fog. The boy got back to London—a day late.

## UNWANTED WAR BABIES PROBLEM:

# German Girl Sells Tan Tot to Circus for Freak

FRANKFURT, Germany—(ANP)—German mothers of World War II's "brown" babies are now faced with a serious problem—what to do with the babies as they approach school age?

Last week a Munich paper reported a German girl had been arrested for selling a "brown" baby to a circus for a freak. She received 150 marks (about \$33). This is one incident of what is happening to the 7,000 illegitimate children of colored troops here.

### No Place in Blond Society

In a land that boasts almost completely of blond-haired youths, the "brown" babies have no place. Many of the mothers have already turned their babies over to charity institutions.



Peter 3, tries to feed two-and-a-half year old Alexander, right. Both children have American occupation soldiers as their fathers. Their mothers, German frauleins, brought them to the orphanage because they were unable to care for the illegitimate children.

Others have moved away from their small communities to the city to establish a new home for themselves and their babies.

At a recent meeting of European representatives of the U. S. National Catholic Welfare Council, a plan was considered to establish a nonsectarian central colony for the "brown" babies now turned over to the charity institutions.

### Barred From U.S. Entry?

According to one of the representatives, this is the one way the children will be assured of a "persecution-free" education and prepared for emigration or specialized trades.

Informed sources have disclosed many war babies fathered by white soldiers have been sent to the United States under the new Displaced Persons Act; but, to date, no knowledge of a single "brown" baby being included has been revealed.

Special Ostracized

One German mother declared: "Although lots of girls in my town had illegitimate children from GI's all the others were white. When my baby was born the poor thing looked so funny my friends ignored me on the streets. My father became very wicked and I had to run away. I came to Frankfurt and for several days with my baby slept in the railroad station. Now I have a miserable job and live with my baby in one small room. I know I will never be able to marry a German boy and I have no friends. I will never send the baby to a school to be tortured. Maybe I should have done what many other girls who had brown babies did—killed it when it was born."



# Fraulein Mothers Of 'Brown Babies' Love 'Em Fiercely

FRANKFURT, Germany—One happy note coming out of sorely depressed Germany during what must be anxious days for many who once lived under Hitler's iron rule, is that despite the hardships undergone by many mothers of "brown babies," few are actually willing to part with them.

Information to this effect was furnished The Courier by the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc., of Boston, Mass., an organization which has contributed generously to make the lot of many of these German mothers and their part-Negro children easier. Some German families have adopted these brown German offspring and are included in the program.

Earlier this year in Frankfurt, where an affair was held for German mothers and their children, a large group attended, and was given, besides minor gifts for the youngsters, clothing and whatever else they might have needed. It was here that expressions of love for their youngsters were revealed.

## NOT 'ASHAMED'

The mothers who gathered with their curly-haired dark-skinned children were unanimous in their obvious love for them. It is reported that despite their difficulties, which are generally understood, all looked well-cared for, and persistently stated that they suffered few inconveniences because of them.

Upon being questioned as to whether she would let her child be adopted, it is told that one young mother of about 23 years of age said: "If my children were black as the oven I would not give them away." The father of her two offspring, she said, had to leave the country when the youngest was only six weeks old.

He always sends them something she reported, and is expected soon to bring them over to the United States, an event which she looks forward to with eagerness. She had, however, one bad experience along Oderweg.

A group of young German girls saw her brown baby in the carriage and shouted the epithet

# Brown Babies Well Treated, Dr. Thompson Tells Women

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 15.—Contrary to many reports, the "brown babies" of Europe are being well taken care of by their white mothers. Dr. Lucia E. Thompson of Chicago told a group here last Friday night.

Doctor Thompson is second vice-president of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She spoke at the annual banquet of the Business and Professional Women's League, Washington unit, held at Inspiration House here last Friday night.

## Mothers Proud

During her trip to Europe last summer, Doctor Thompson saw a number of the babies. They were well cared for and their mothers seemed proud of them and liked to put them on display for tourists to see, she reported. In her address Doctor Thompson pointed out the many professional and other fields which women have entered in recent years and added, "The best is yet to come."

"Where we are not, we will be," she concluded, urging members of her sex to think in terms of bigger business ventures and more and more integration in all professions. She cited international affairs, politics, radio, and television as new areas of opportunity.

Doctor Thompson, who is a pharmacist and co-owner of the Thompson Medical Supply Company in Chicago, was introduced by Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine of Washington, national president of the association of business and professional women's clubs.

Mrs. Valentine was introduced by Miss Susie B. Green, president of the local league, who presided at the banquet. Other participants on the program were Miss Mayme Mehlinger, Mrs. Helen E. Newberry, and Mrs. Montrosa Coleman, who gave a brief history of the organization.

Past presidents of the group and Doctor Thompson were honored at the close of the banquet, when each received a beautiful orchid, with Mrs. Princess Bowman making the presentations. The ladies who received orchids were: Mesdames Graham B. Reid, Rollins B. Moody, George A. Elliott, and Florence Hill, and Doctor Thompson.

Members of the organization, who served as hostesses at the affair, wore corsages of yellow roses.

Among the honored guests who were introduced to the gathering were Mrs. Ollie Porter of New York City, first national past president, Mrs. Mary Church Ter-

rell, Mrs. Mary Cardwell Dawson of the National Negro Opera Company, Mrs. Corinne Lowery of the National Association of Colored Women, and Mrs. Pearl Cox of the AFRO.

Others who attended the affair included:

Miss Gladys McJaffey, Miss Anna R. McGuinness, Miss Minnie M. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Elmore, Mrs. Maude Porter, Dr. Westanna O. Byrom; Conrad Smith, Miss Ray E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Graham B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins B. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Jarrott B. Lee, Hugh Valentine; Mesdames and Misses Vivian Gregg, Mayme C. Mehlinger, Myrtle W. Barker, M. A. Gates, Lillie L. Christy, Sara C. Jenifer, Esther E. Peyton; Miriam W. Lee; Mesdames and Misses Miriam W. Lee, Grace V. Savage, Lillian Eanti, Louise Mosby, Alice Dunnigan, Carlotta J. Smith, Marion Elliott, Wilda Marshall, Erma Shamwell, Mabel Terry Cooke; Thomas W. Parks, Allison Coates, William A. Powell, Leonard D. Frazier, D. Guion, Mrs. William L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McClain and Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Banks.

# 'Brown Baby' Is Sold By Mother As Circus Freak

FRANKFURT, Germany (ANP)—German mothers of World War II's "brown" babies are now faced with a serious problem—what to do with the babies as they approach school age?

Last week a Munich paper reported a German girl had been arrested for selling a "brown" baby to a circus for a freak. She received 150 marks (about \$33). This is one incident of what is happening to the 7,000 illegitimate children of colored troops here.

In a land that boasts almost completely of blond-haired youths, the "brown" babies have no place. Many of the mothers have already turned their babies over to charity institutions. Others have moved away from their small communities to the city to establish a new home for themselves and their babies.

At a recent meeting of European representatives of the U. S. National Catholic Welfare council (the American zone of Germany is primarily Catholic), a plan was considered to establish a nonsectarian central colony for

the "brown" babies now turned over to the charity institutions.

## "Persecution-Free"

According to one of the representatives this is the one way the children will be assured of a "persecution-free" education and prepared for emigration or specialized trades.

Informed sources have disclosed many war babies fathered by white soldiers have been sent to the United States under the new Displaced Persons act, but to date no knowledge of a single "brown" baby being included has been revealed.

One German mother declared: "Although I brought my town had illegitimate children from GI's all the others were white. When my baby was born the poor thing looked so funny my friends ignored me on the streets."

"My father became very wicked and I had to run away. I came to Frankfurt and for several days with my baby slept in the rail-

road station. Now I have a miserable job and live with my baby in one small room. I know I will never be able to marry a German boy and I have no friends. "I will never send the baby to school to be tortured. Maybe I should have done what many other girls who had brown babies did—killed it when it was born."



## INTERNATIONAL RED TAPE

## Ties Up Woman Who Wants War Babies

## 6,000 Mulatto War Tots Italian Problem

In Germany there are two deserted brown babies who could benefit by a good home environment.

In Chicago there's a school teacher with the right home environment who wants to adopt the children.

Solution of the problem seems simple. But it's not, according to Mrs. Ethel Butler, the Chicago school teacher who has been working for two years to bring the children here.

Negotiations which seemed simple at first have become tied up in a knot of international red tape.

In Germany where she visited the children recently while making another effort to bring them here she was told by German officials that the children could be admitted to the United States only under a quota for Germans. Since the war there has been no German quota.

However in Stuttgart, William Blackiston, American vice consul, told her he thought the children might be admitted under the displaced persons act.

She is now awaiting a decision by the commissioner of displaced persons in Frankfurt, Germany.

Mrs. Butler, wife of a railroad employee, is a teacher at McCosh school and became interested in the welfare of war orphans through work with her sorority several years ago.

Through correspondence she heard about a boy and a girl, both four, who were born of war romances between German girls and American GIs.

The boy, Stahl, she said, has been completely abandoned and has no visitors in the home in Mannheim where he is being cared for.

Ute, the girl, is in a Catholic home in Ladenburg. Mrs. Butler describes her as "adorable."

"It's a shame," she says, "that these children should be denied love and a good home. It seems no one there wants them and no one here can get them."

During her recent visit, Mrs. Butler reported that some unscrupulous women are borrowing brown babies from institutions and using them to beg money from Americans.

She hopes to rescue Ute and Stahl from the possibility of such a fate.

By LYDIA BROWN

NEW YORK—The pitiful plight of Italy's 6,000 mulatto children, the war crop of tan soldiers and their Italian mistresses, was bared here last week by Madame DiRobilant, social worker who has returned from Europe after having had a six-month leave of absence to study problems there.

Madame DiRobilant stated that in most cases the children, who now are 4 and 5 years old, are unwanted by their mothers because of the social problems which they raise. She added that in a majority of cases, whenever the mothers get an opportunity to place the tots in a foster home or similar institution, they gladly avail themselves of it.

Not all of the tawny-hued children are off-spring of colored American fathers, the social worker pointed out, adding that many were born out of alliances with French Moroccan troops or following criminal attacks by such soldiers.

## GI Mates "Faded Away"

While it is true that the majority of the mulatto children in Italy are illegitimate, she asserted, some of their parents, according to records, were married in Catholic churches and expected to join their husbands in the United States.

However, in most of these instances, their war mates faded away with the American troops and were never heard from again by their wives. Some fathers died of sickness; some were missing in enemy action; and a few were shot in rowdy gambols in the forest near Pisa, where hundreds of deserters found hiding places, Madame DiRobilant said.

She declared that the problem of caring for the thousands of children unwanted by their fairer skinned mothers has become so

acute today that an international committee has been formed with headquarters in Rome for the express purpose of aiding those children.

## Group to Open Special Homes

The committee plans to open two homes near Rome—one for girls and another for boys—in which abandoned mulatto children can be kept. In the homes they will be educated and trained in such a manner that they will not develop inferiority complexes and have their personalities warped by a hostile environment.

The social worker said that the government has promised to contribute to the extent of its ability to provide for orphans of all kinds, but the expense of special care can only be met by private enterprise.

She also pointed out that two nations which did not participate in World War II—Portugal and Ireland—are taking a leading part in the program of providing for the care of unwanted war babies in Italy.

## Bare Neglect Of Brown Babes

The problem of the thousands of "brown babies" left in Germany following World War II seems to have been singularly neglected, according to Fred Sparks of the Chicago Daily News foreign service.

The plight of the brown baby in Germany is an unusual one and promises a bleak future for these children fathered by American Negro GIs because of the difficulty of integrating them into a colorless citizenry.

White babies left by the Caucasian GI do not present as great a problem because their skin color will not be alien to the people of

## N.Y. Negro Adopts Son Of Colored GI, Fraulein

BREMEN, Sept. 28.—An American Negro civilian signed adoption papers here today for the baby son of an injured German girl and a U.S. Negro soldier.

"I am serving as a pioneer in this field because I know Negro families in the States are willing to adopt a Negro child in Germany," said Louis Dodock, of 61 W. 119th St., New York.

"Now I know how it's done and I will show them the way."

Several thousand children have been born since the war to unmarried German women who had lived with Negro troops.

Mr. Rodock arrived at Bremer

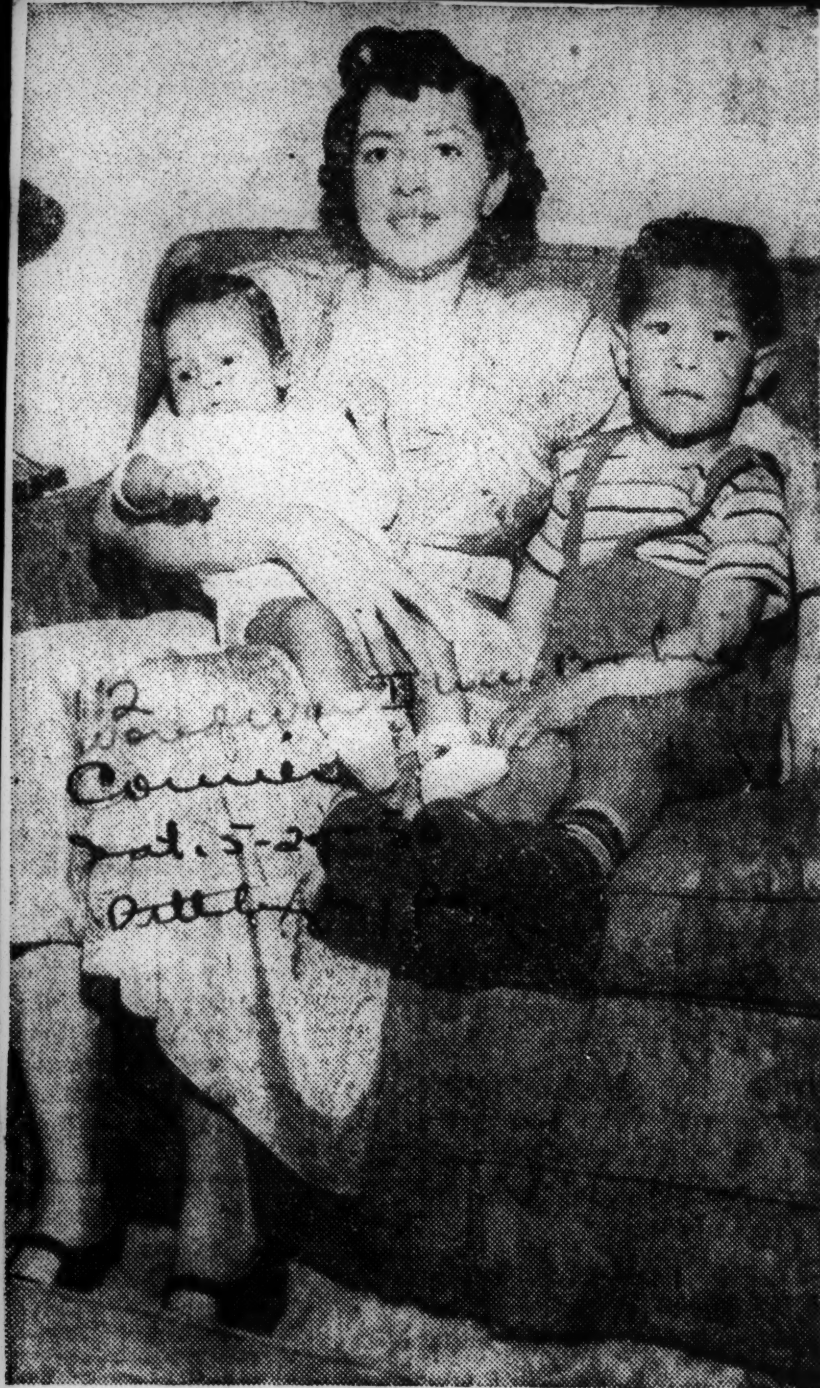
early this month and consulted with German youth authorities.

After telling them of the hope of his wife and himself to find a child, he was invited to visit 25 being cared for here.

Mr. Rodock, who is childless, finally selected a three-year-old boy. He got the mother's permission for adoption.

The youngster will remain with the mother until next year, when all legal steps to take him to the United States should be completed. Mr. Rodock is returning to New York tomorrow.





**Italian Brown Baby**—Reported to be the first Italian Brown Baby to arrive in this country, Carlo Van Zandt, right, is shown here with his adopted mother, Mrs. Dorothy Van Zandt, and her daughter, Mario, shortly after his arrival in Chicago from Italy. His father, Elliott Van Zandt, is with the Italian Basketball Federation in Rome.

# Brown Babies OK in Japan

By **FRANK WHISONANT**  
(Courier War Correspondent)

**YOKOHAMA, Japan**—The city of Yokohama abounds with brown babies.

Many of them are seen tagging along with their mothers for a walk, some are seen sitting in the streets playing with other babies and others are seen peering from windows in homes.

Other babies less fortunate than the ones mentioned above, sired by the American soldiers of the occupation army in Japan, are kept in foundling homes. A small community just outside Yokohama has a home which is currently caring for 165 babies, white and brown.

This home is under the auspices of the Franciscan Missionaire of Mary and is called Lourdes Baby Home.

Of the infants in the huge nursery, brown babies comprise nearly one-third. Sister Mary St. Alby, supervisor of the Home, said there were about thirty-two of the infants that she could say were definitely of Negro parentage, "however, there are some others that we are in doubt about."

**AFTER A VISIT** to the foundling home I came away with a feeling that Sister St. Alby's estimate of the number of brown babies was extremely modest.

Of all the children in the Home, Cecilia, a brown baby girl, is presumed to be the oldest. She is thought to be about three years and eight months old. Sister St. Alby pointed out that they have no way of knowing exact ages, since 90 per cent of the babies are found and brought to the Home.

When the children are found they are registered with the local authorities, who give them names. Usually the last name is Japanese and as nearly as possible, tells where the baby was found. For example: if a baby girl is found near a stream of water, the authorities will give her a name such as Marie, Edna or Sally, and then a last name in Japanese which will mean "lily of the brook," or "flower by the water."

**CECILIA WAS FOUND** at the foot of a hill, hence her last name in Japanese means "flower by the mountain." Besides being a flower by the mountain, Cecilia is also a flower in the nursery home. She is probably the most spoiled of all the babies, since everyone visiting there immediately falls in love with the little curly haired girl, with flashing quick eyes. She has a wonderful personality and likes to be fondled.

To Sister St. Alby, all the babies are the same and she does not follow a policy of making over any one of them any more than the other. When I asked her to pose with Cecilia for a picture, she answered, "Why just Cecilia?" I knew what she meant and dropped the subject.

Providing food, medical care, clothing, chairs, school supplies, and many other things which babies need is a difficult job. The Japanese Government provides some funds for this purpose. However, this is not enough, so many individuals and organizations donate money for the welfare and upkeep of the children.

The biggest and most consistent donor, said Sister St. Alby, is the Golden Dragon Club, a club which is supervised by all-Negro personnel and caters almost entirely to Negro enlisted personnel.

**THESE SOLDIERS** contribute money monthly to a club director, who in turn hands the money over to the baby home.

About thirty miles north of Yokohama, in a city called Oiso, there is the Elizabeth Saunders baby home. Many of the babies here are also brown babies.

This home has practically been adopted by the Twenty-fourth Regiment. When in camp the men frequently go by to play with the children. Now that the Twenty-fourth is in Korea, the men still send money to the home monthly for the welfare of the infants.

Many persons visiting the homes have asked to adopt some of the children. Presently this is impossible, Sister St. Alby said, because the Japanese Peace Treaty has not yet been signed. The signing of the treaty, she said, would clarify the status of these many infants of mixed racial heritage.